FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

30 OCTOBER 1985

PLO-Jordan

Jordan and the PLO have agreed to establish a joint committee empowered to decide on "any issue pertaining to the Palestinian-Jordanian joint move," Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf announced in a statement reported by Baghdad Voice of PLO radio following PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's talks with King Husayn. At an Amman news conference reported by the radio, 'Arafat stated that the new committee will seek to promote coordination and cooperation, linking its establishment with his discussions with Husayn on the breakdown of the London talks. 'Arafat said he and Husayn have "completely reassessed" the situation in the wake of what happened in London, taking into account the need to "overcome this tragedy." The PLO will make efforts to renew contacts with the British Government, he noted, and its relationship with Jordan is "so strong it cannot be affected by an incident here or there." Nevertheless, he acknowledged that Jordan's rapprochement with Syria "undoubtedly" affects PLO-Jordanian relations and called on Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to join the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. On relations with Egypt, 'Arafat disclosed that he will visit Cairo "very soon." While expressing concern about the killing of a U.S. citizen aboard the *Achille Lauro*, 'Arafat accused President Reagan of pushing the United States into direct involvement in the Middle East crisis. He expressed readiness to accept all UN resolutions relating to the Palestine question but stressed that he is not begging for any "qualification" from the United States to gain entry into the peace process. Subsequent talks between 'Arafat and Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i focused on ways to avoid obstacles to Palestinian-Jordanian joint action, Amman television noted.

Israel and Jordan

Commenting on a violation of Israeli airspace by two Jordanian planes, IDF sources cited by Jerusalem radio stated that the incident demonstrates the aerial danger facing Israel from the Jordanian front and explains why Israel opposes the supply of sophisticated planes to Jordan. Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin told the Knesset that the Jordanian aircraft entered Israeli airspace by error during a training flight, according to the radio, which also disclosed that a missile was fired at the planes from Syrian territory after they left Israeli airspace.

A senior source in Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' office asserted that Israel and Jordan have reached "full understanding" about the way to start bilateral negotiations, *DAVAR* reported. A meeting between the Israeli and Jordanian prime minister could take place by the end of the year under UN auspices, *DAVAR* added.

Egypt

King Husayn did not reject Israeli Prime Minister Peres' proposals "in their totality" but "registered his objections to particular points," President Husni Mubarak said in remarks reported by MENA. Mubarak added that he will not meet with Peres until Israeli forces withdraw from Lebanon, progress is achieved on the Palestinian issue, and an agreement is reached on Tabah.

Lebanon

The Lebanese Forces Executive Committee, in a statement broadcast by Voice of Lebanon radio, announced its decision to cut short the ban on the *AL-'AMAL* newspaper in response to pleas by the Maronite patriarch and journalists. *AL-'AMAL* will reappear 31 October under the new editor in chief appointed by the committee, Saj'an al-Qazzi.

Iran-Iraq War

Iranian planes attacked Iraq's oil installations in Al-Halfayah and Darband 29 October, causing "considerable casualties and losses," according to an Iranian Joint Staff communique reported by IRNA. The attack was denied in a statement to INA by an Iraqi military spokesman, who said that the attacking Iranian planes were forced to flee before reaching "any vital target." As for Iraqi raids on Iranian targets, the Iranian communique confirmed that Iraqi planes attacked Ilam but did not mention the damage to radio and television stations claimed by Iraq. In its 29 October communique carried by Voice of the Masses Radio, the Iraqi General Command claimed other successful air raids against the Bahregan oil field and the telecommunications station in Karand.

In the ground conflict, an Iranian commander cited by IRNA announced that Iranian forces have destroyed 8 Iraqi companies and liberated 64 outposts since beginning their offensive 23 October.

Pakistan

While a statement by Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi on the nuclear issue has ended Pakistani "anxiety," Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan said in remarks reported by Karachi radio that Pakistan will "retaliate with all its might" if India attacks the Kahuta nuclear plant.

Afghanistan

Kabul radio announced that the Afghan Foreign Ministry summoned the Pakistani charge d'affaires in Kabul and told him that Pakistani interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs must stop. This followed an incident in which a nondiplomatic staff member at a Pakistani Consulate had been caught "red-handed" exchanging documents in Qandahar Province on 28 October.

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Cairo 'Sources' Report Egyptian-Syrian Contacts

LD300935 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0813 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Kuwait, 30 Oct (KUNA) — Quoting sources in the Egyptian Presidency, without naming them, the Kuwaiti paper *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* today reports that contacts have been made in the past few days concerning Syria's attendance at an international peace conference on the Middle East.

In a report from Cairo, the paper says that the results of these contacts "have been extremely encouraging and the Syrians have welcomed cooperation with Egypt in all matters pertaining to the peace process on condition that such cooperation has no links with the Egyptian-Israeli-American Camp David accords."

The paper adds that Syrian officials have said that "the measure of success for any future peace steps would be the existence of international guarantees balanced by the participation of the big powers." The paper says that Egyptian officials endorsed this Syrian view.

Quoting Egyptian Foreign Ministry sources, the paper says that a few days ago, Syria welcomed an Egyptian delegation and that "this delegation achieved important results during its visit." The paper, however, gives no details about the discussions.

Quoting well-informed sources in Cairo, the paper reports also that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat will visit Egypt on Monday [4 November], and that an Egyptian-Jordanian-Palestinian summit will be held in the Egyptian capital "to coordinate future moves."

PFLP Official on Necessity of 'Armed Struggle'

LD292133 Kuwait KUNA in English 1845 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 29 (KUNA) — A Palestinian official warned here Tuesday against recurence of the camps war in Lebanon in the wake of the current political tension in Lebanon.

Politburo member of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, Bassam Abu 'Sharif, affirmed in a lecture at the Kuwait University that his Front does not wish to enter a battle with Syria or the Lebanese national forces.

He stressed that the PFLP advocates political flexibility to maintain security of all Lebanon but if the camps are attacked "let them be suare that we will defend them till the last child regardless of the price."

The Palestinian official reviewed the numerous dangers confronting the Palestinian people citing the Zionist threat, confiscation of land, evacuating inhabitants, the declared American-Zionist war against the PLO in addition to the Amman agreement and attempts to liquidate the Palestinian gun in Lebanon.

Commenting on the present attempts to solve the Middle East crisis, Abu Sharif described them as "a mirage" and will never live up to ambitions of the Palestine people but rather aim at annihilating that people's struggle, organization and accomplishments in the past 20 years.

Abu Sharif called for reuniting the Palestinian national line asserting that his Front will not permit the creation of another or an alternate PLO and will not premit any fuedal Palestinian fighting in the Lebanon camps.

Restoring the PLO unity should be based on the program passed by the Palestine National Council's 16th session, in Algeria, which is hostile to imperialism and Zionism.

He added that those who divided the PLO shoulder a big responsibility but noted that abrogating the Amman agreement, signed by PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and King Husayn of Jordan on future joint moves to achieve a peaceful settlement to the Mideast crisis, and the return to the national program leaves the door wide open for the restoration of national cohesion.

The PFLP official explained that establishment of a group leadership to avoid issuing unilateral political decision would save what is left for the people of Palestine.

He underscored, in this respect, that armed struggle is the only road to restore the PLO's prestige.

Abu Sharif advocated the establishment of a wide Arab front to face imperialist conspiracies and to recorrect the revolution's international alliances.

He warned that racing to flirt with West European states will not lead to any results because their regimes will never be allied to the Arab people and they cannot renege from the American line.

Palestinian-Lebanese Forces Attack Yatar, Kafr Hunah

JN281956 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1650 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Heroes of the Palestinian-Lebanese joint forces used katyushas to shell three military positions of the so-called army of southern Lebanon [ASL] in the villages of Tayr Harfa, Kafr Hunah, and Yatar in southern Lebanon at dawn today. The shelling resulted in direct blows to the three positions, destroying or damaging several military vehicles, and killing or wounding several agent elements.

The Zionist occupation forces and the agent militia immediately carried out a combing operation in the three villages using heavy and medium machineguns. Using tanks, they shelled the villages of Kafr Tibnit, Habbush, Kafr Rumman, and (Zutar) in southern Lebanon for 2 and 1/2 hours, destroying a number of houses and wounding innocent citizens.

INTRA-GULF AFFAIRS

GCC Urges U.S. To Reassess Palestinian Policy

GF261229 Riyadh SPA in Arabic
0845 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Muscat, 26 Oct (SPA) — Rashid 'Abdallah, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs, has stated that the next GCC summit will be a crowning of a series of consultations and meetings held among GCC Supreme Council members. He expressed the conviction that Oman will play an active role in ensuring the success of the next summit and in making good preparations for it.

In a statement to the Omani newspaper *AL-WATAN* published today, Rashid 'Abdallah said: Issues which will be discussed at the summit are the new developments in the region, mainly the Iraq-Iran war, and efforts being made to stop the bloodshed between the two Muslim neighbors, as well as many topics and developments in the region. These issues will be discussed in a bid to find the necessary means to face them. He said the GCC leaders will also discuss Arab issues in general and the Palestinian cause in particular, as well as many issues which concern the Arab and Islamic world.

Rashid 'Abdallah said: If the United States does not reassess its policy toward the Palestinian issue, which is considered the core of the conflict in the Middle East, this will reflect on U.S. interests in the region.

GCC Ministers Recommend New Defense Cooperation

GF290618 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English
29 Oct 85 pp 1, 2

[Report by Soman Baby in Muscat]

[Excerpt] GCC foreign ministers, concerned over mounting tension in the region, are to recommend the adoption of a new joint defence co-operation agreement.

The ministers continued their closed session meetings at the new foreign ministry headquarters here yesterday and agreed to submit the recommendations to GCC heads of state during their summit, which starts on Sunday [3 November].

Omani foreign minister, Yusuf ibn 'Alawi ibn 'Abdallah, said their agenda included a report on the situation in the region.

Mr 'Abdallah, who earlier called for unified action to combat terrorism in the area, said ministers agreed the region was passing through "a new critical situation".

They studied the situation in detail and reviewed the different political developments in the region.

They agreed on the significance of joint action to achieve stability and security in the Gulf, and the need to approach all concerned parties to find a solution to the problems which threaten stability in the area, including the Iran-Iraq war.

Bahrain's foreign minister, Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak al-Khalifah, earlier revealed that the meeting would discuss a new military strategy aimed at achieving stability for the Gulf region.

Other topics in the agenda included economic co-operation, agricultural, industrial and planning strategies.

Further Details

LD281604 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] The third session of the GCC Ministerial Council meeting ended today. The ministers continued discussing the items listed in the agenda at today's session, including the current situation in the Gulf region, the Arab situation, and cooperation among the Council countries in the area of joint defense.

The Omani minister of state for foreign affairs, Yusuf ibn 'Alawi ibn 'Abdallah, stated that the GCC Ministerial Council has decided to submit a recommendation on joint defense cooperation to the sixth Council summit. In a press statement made after the third working session, he said that at their meetings the Council foreign ministers were in agreement regarding the current sensitive situation in the region. He pointed out that the situation had been thoroughly examined by the ministers so that a clear picture would be presented to the leaders of the Council countries at their meeting on 3 November. 'Abdallah stressed that the foreign ministers were in agreement in their analysis and views on the importance of joint action by the Council countries to achieve peace and stability in the Gulf region, to negotiate with the parties concerned, and to find solutions to the existing problems.

'Abdallah pointed out that at their talks yesterday and today, the foreign ministers discussed part of the agenda, and he said that a report on the political situation in the Gulf and Arab regions will be submitted to the sixth summit of the Council countries. He added that there are a number of issues on the agenda which have not yet been discussed, and that the Ministerial Council will discuss them at a session to be held this evening or tomorrow.

Meetings on Summit Continue

LD290103 Kuwait KUNA in English
1933 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Muscat, Oct 28 (KUNA) — Kuwait's deputy premier, Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad left Muscat for Kuwait Monday night after attending meetings for foreign ministers of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC).

Shaykh Sabah was seen off by Oman's Foreign Affairs Minister Yusuf ibn 'Alawi ibn 'Abdallah, GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Yaqub Bishara and Kuwait's Ambassador to Oman 'Abd al-'Aziz al-'Uthman.

The foreign ministers of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, Oman and the United Arab Emirates were meeting to prepare the agenda for the GCC summit conference due to open here on November 3.

In their fourth round of talks this afternoon the ministers discussed joint GCC defense and the situation in the Gulf region and the Arab world, according to conference sources.

The ministerial conference would be concluded Tuesday.

Meetings Conclude

GF291216 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic
1100 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] The foreign ministers of the GCC states today concluded the final session of the ministerial council that was convened to prepare for the sixth session of the GCC Supreme Council scheduled to be held on 3 November. During their morning session the foreign ministers completed discussion of the remaining topics on their agenda.

GCC Secretary General Holds Press Conference

LD300131 Kuwait KUNA in English
2016 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Muscat, Oct 29 (KUNA) — Foreign ministers of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) Tuesday wound up three days of talks here by renewing their readiness to mediate a settlement of the Iran-Iraq war if the two belligerents so wished.

Addressing a press conference he jointly held with GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Ya'qub Bisharah at the end of the ministerial talks Omani Foreign Minister Yusuf ibn Alawi said the six GCC countries still maintained contacts with international organizations trying to end the bloody war.

Though he admitted that Iran and Iraq still held widely discordant views on how their five-year-old war could be settled, Ibn Alwai stressed that the GCC states had not lost hope of a peaceful solution of the conflict.

The foreign ministers of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Oman, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates were meeting to prepare the agenda for the GCC summit scheduled for Sunday in Muscat.

A joint defense strategy against the background of a possible spill-over of the Gulf war into the region figured prominently in the ministerial conference.

The GCC states have earlier dispatched a ministerial team to Baghdad and Tehran in a bid to bring closer views of the two sides as to sit to the negotiating table, but the mission failed as did other Arab and international efforts to that effect.

Ibn 'Alawi said a paper on GCC security was discussed by the ministers, including the broadlines [as received] for a joint defense "compatible with the most advanced military techniques that can be implemented in the world."

He said recommendations put forth by GCC defense ministers who met earlier this month in Kuwait and those set by the foreign ministers were found in full harmony with the interests of all members of the body. Meanwhile, GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Ya'qub Bisharah said the security issues were discussed by the ministers against the backdrop of possible terrorist actions in the region.

He explained that security cooperation among GCC members must cater to the needs of a solid internal front and stability of all GCC states.

Stability, he added, could not be achieved if there were continuous unpredictable terrorist assaults.

Bisharah said the Ministerial Council laid special emphasis on steering the region clear of terrorism and ensuring coherent internal GCC front.

Summing up the ministerial conference's delibrations, Bisharah said the ministers discussed the political situation in the Gulf and the Arab world, security and defense cooperation, the GCC internal front, economic cooperation and ways to leap-frog hurdles obstructing the GCC policies and strategies.

On the political front, the meetings focussed on the political situation in the Gulf "which is an integral part" of the Arab world and laying the groundwork for healing inter-arab rifts, Bisharah said.

The ministers decided to refer political recommendations they agreed upon to the GCC summit of next Sunday, he added.

On discussing security matters, the six foreign ministers reviewed recommendations on a joint defense strategy presented by the GCC defense ministers who met in Kuwait earlier in the month.

Also examined were recommendations on the joint GCC defense Force, known as "the Peninsula Shield" which was set up under the last year's GCC summit in Kuwait, Bisharah said but would not elaborate.

He said security cooperation should entail stronger links among the security apparatuses in the GCC countries, adding that the ministerial council took up a number of pertinent recommendations in view of proposals by GCC interior ministers.

On the economic level, the foreign ministers agreed that a timetable was needed to streamline implementation of the joint economic agreement, the GCC secretary general said.

He added that the ministerial meetings also reviewed the progress of contacts between the GCC and other international groupings, mainly the European Community and how best to ensure smooth trade and economic cooperation with it.

Responding to a question, the Omani minister denied that the conference discussed establishment of diplomatic ties with the Soviet Union.

Foreign relations of any GCC state is an internal affair to be decided on by each respective government, Ibn 'Alawi said.

Oman late last month announced it had decided to establish diplomatic relations with Moscow, to be the second GCC country after Kuwait to have such ties with the Soviet Union.

On Iran's interception of commercial ships in the Gulf, the minister said measures adopted by the GCC states to that effect abide by international laws, "and we do not want such incidents to strain relations between us and Iran."

Iran has been intercepting cargo ships in the Gulf to confiscate cargos destined to its foe, Iraq.

Responding to a query, the minister spelled out hope that committees formed by the last Arab summit in Morocco in August to reconcile inter-arab differences would help restore the hoped-for Arab solidarity.

Ibn Alawi ruled out that the forthcoming GCC summit would discuss the return of Egypt to the Arab fold, saying the issue should be raised at the Arab League level.

But he [words indistinct] "a sisterly state" of great support for the Arab nation.

Whatever the political differences might be "we cannot but deem Egypt as an effective power in the Arab world", he said.

Asked on the likelihood of allowing the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) to open a bureau in Muscat, Ibn Alwai said: "We will not hesitate in extending support to the PLO when we can... but we do not want to approach the Palestinian question from a narrow perspective".

When the opportunity presents itself in the right time, PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat might visit the Sultanate, he added.

The Omani minister warned against a rash of rumours about the possible closure of the Strait of Hormuz by Iran.

He said it was an international necessity that shipping in the Gulf remain unhampered, adding that according to available information, the Gulf would not be ever closed.

Asked on further consolidation of proximity among GCC countries, the GCC secretary general said the regional body was now examining the possibility of linking together the infrastructure of its six members through unification of laws and regulations.

He noted that the Gulf Cooperation Council consists of six independent systems of different laws. In part of an effort to unify these laws, he said, the forthcoming GCC summit will study recommendations on common strategies covering mainly, economic, defense and security areas.

Meanwhile, the Omani minister ibn Alawi denied reports that future GCC summits woule be held at the council's general secretariat in Riyadh. Annual summit conferences would continue to be held each year in a different state, unless a GCC country declines to host the conference in which case heads of state would meet in the GCC secretariat, he added.

BAHRAIN

Amir Receives Message From Iraqi President

GF281111 Manama WAKH in Arabic
0940 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Manama, 28 Oct (WAK) — Amir of Bahrain His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah has received a written message from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn pertaining to bilateral relations, developments in the Iraq-Iran war, and the new developments in the Arab arena. The message was conveyed by the adviser at the president's office, Hamid 'Alwan, during an audience with the amir today. The meeting was attended by Interior Minister Muhammad ibn Khalifah Al Khalifah, Housing Minister Khalid ibn 'Abdallah Al Khalifah and the Iraqi ambassador to Bahrain, Taha Mahmud al-Qaysi.

WAKH has learned that 'Alwan will deliver similar messages to the GCC leaders during a brief tour he began today. He is expected to deliver a similar message to Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman later today.

Cabinet Reviews GCC Foreign Minister's Meeting

GF271639 Manama WAKH in English
1600 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] Manama, Oct 27 (WAKH) — The Bahraini Cabinet, in its session today, reviewed the outcome of the fourth GCC defence ministers meeting, recently held in Kuwait.

The weekly ordinary session was chaired by Bahraini Crown Prince and Acting Prime Minister Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa al-Khalifah.

Bahraini Development and Industry Minister and State Minister for Cabinet Affairs Yusuf Ahmad al-Shirawi said that Shaykh Hamad affirmed on the positive outcome of the meeting which reflected the joint efforts to secure a unified GCC military strategy which was approved for submission to the GCC leaders at their summit scheduled November 3 in Muscat.

Al-Shirawi added that the Cabinet was briefed on a number of memos concerning GCC industry and oil affairs, and also agreed to Bahrain's participation in several Gulf, Arab and international conferences and sessions.

KUWAIT

Interior Minister Discusses Visit to SFRY

GF251547 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English
24 Oct 85 p 6

[Text] Kuwait's Interior Minister, Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, yesterday returned to Kuwait at the end of a three-day official visit to Yugoslavia. Shaykh Nawwaf said the visit at the invitation of his Yugoslav counterpart, Dobroslav Culafic had provided him with the chance to see the progress made in Yugoslavia, particularly on security.

He said his meeting with the Yugoslav Premier Milka Planinc and a member of the presidency council was "fraternal and frank," and the two Yugoslav leaders had praised the wise policy Kuwait was pursuing on the international level and its support for the Non-Alignment Movement and its work for justice and peace in the world.

They also hailed Kuwait's economic support to Yugoslavia and expressed pleasure at the developing economic, political and cultural relations between the two countries.

Shaykh Nawwaf said his talks were fraternal and frank and dealt with means of developing security cooperation, particularly the technical and training aspects of cooperation.

The two sides agreed to continue the visits on the levels of security officials, to determine the areas in which Yugoslav security expertise is required.

The minister was received on arrival by the interior under secretary Major General Yousef Bader al-Khurafi, assistant undersecretaries and senior ministry officers.

Foreign Minister Meets With PFLP Official 26 Oct
LD261201 Kuwait KUNA in English
1040 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 26 (KUNA) — Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad Saturday received member of the Politbureau of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) Bassam Abu Sharif.

During the meeting discussions focussed on latest Arab political developments as well as dangers threatening the Palestinian revolution, people and question.

A PFLP official source said following the one-hour meeting that Shaykh Sabah has expressed Kuwait's support to the Palestinian people and their national struggle. Shaykh Sabah has also voiced backing to the Palestinians in their strive to attain their legitimate rights, the source added.

Foreign Minister on GCC Summit, Other Issues
LD291136 Kuwait KUNA in English
1033 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Muscat, Oct 29 (KUNA) — Kuwait Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad said Tuesday [29 October] the forthcoming GCC Muscat summit will provide a new dimension, as did the previous ones, to current cooperation between member states and will be a great addition to the gains realized on the GCC path of cooperation.

In an interview with *'UMAN* newspaper, published here today, Shaykh Sabah voiced hope the Iraq-Iran war would not expand further, asserting Kuwait's and GCC continued efforts to encircle the conflict so as not to provide an excuse for superpowers intervention in the region in protection of their own interests.

The Kuwaiti official said Kuwait is keen on its good relations with the two warring parties.

During the Muscat GCC summit, considerable attention will be paid to coordination and cooperation of member states in spheres of security and defence strategy.

Commenting on the Israeli raid on Oct 1st against the PLO Tunis-premises, Kuwait's top diplomat said Israeli terrorism proves the Arab world at large has become vulnerable to Israeli arrogance, voicing regret for excuses justifying the Israeli terrorist act which means that certain countries have not yet had an understanding of the problems of the Arab world.

Arabs are themselves to blame for their numerous problems which made the world ignore them, Shaykh Sabah said, requesting the Arabs to live up to their responsibilities and overstep their tiny differences.

Had the Arab situation been better than the current one, Israel would have never been able to launch such a raid, said the deputy premier, urging the Arabs to derive lessons from the attack on the importance of Arab solidarity.

On the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. summit, Shaykh Sabah expressed hope the meeting would yield solutions to many issues and help establish peace in the Middle East and the Gulf region.

On Kuwait's security measures adopted by the authorities following the terrorist wave which targeted the security of the country, Shaykh Sabah said it is difficult to say that we have realized a total liquidation of terrorism and the parties behind it for a terrorist usually hides amongst the innocent citizens which renders the task of detecting him a hard one.

However, Kuwait has taken a number of security measures which have, to some extent, put an end to subversive acts, the foreign minister said, expressing regret that Kuwait's honorable living opportunities offered to all be met by some elements with such inhuman acts.

Shaykh Sabah left Muscat for Kuwait last night following participation in the GCC Ministerial Council to take part in today's opening of the second parliamentary session of the National Assembly.

Assembly Speaker Meets Egyptian Opposition
GF251538 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English
24 Oct 85 p 6

[Text] The speaker of Kuwait's National Assembly, Ahmed Al-Saadoun yesterday met a delegation of Egyptian opposition politicians headed by Ibrahim Shukri, leader of the Socialist Party. The talks, which tackled current Arab developments, were attended by a number of National Assembly members. Shukri said Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak had shown understanding of the views presented by leaders of opposition parties in his recent meeting with them following the interception of an Egyptian airliner by American jet fighters.

Shukri said the Egyptian people were self-reliant and they did not consider American assistance significant.

He said the deteriorating situation in the Arab world was the cause of the "disasters inflicted on the Arab nation by the Zionist entity and the U.S." adding that the answer to the problem was "the return of Egypt to the Arab nation and the return of the Arab nation to Egypt."

Another member of the delegation, Abdul Aziz Mohammed, said the Camp David accords were the result of the policies and economic conditions which prevailed in Egypt during the rule of President Anwar al-Sadat, adding that "those policies were being encouraged by many quarters in the Arab world".

He stressed, however that the abrogation of accords was the responsibility of the Egyptian people and the nationalist forces there, but warned that "what is feared is not the scrapping of the accords, but the danger of another expected Camp David."

Shukri said the delegation was not carrying an invitation to PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to visit Egypt but added: "There is an idea about that visit that has not been arranged yet." If the visit took place it would be in accordance with an agreement with the Egyptian Government he said.

He denied that the delegation has discussed with 'Arafat the issue of transferring the PLO headquarters to Egypt.

Shukri disclosed that the decision to meet with 'Arafat had been taken following the Israeli air raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunis and before the opposition parties leaders' meeting with President Mubarak.

Saadoun held a lunch at the National Assembly headquarters yesterday in honor of the Egyptian delegation.

Egyptian Opposition Delegation News Conference
LD261958 Kuwait KUNA in English
1804 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 24 (KUNA) — A leading Egyptian politician cautioned here Thursday that the Palestinian cause was now passing through a very serious stage where arrangements are being made to conclude deals ignoring the Palestinian people, land and state.

Addressing a press conference here today, leader of the Egyptian Labour Socialist Party, Ibrahim Shukri, who leads a delegation of opposition parties in Egypt currently on a visit to Kuwait, said that it was not the first time that the Palestinian revolution and leadership face the threat of force or physical liquidation, but it is the first time to hear talk about agreements ignoring the PLO as representative of the Palestinian people and entity.

Shukri said that over the past two days, the delegation has held lengthy discussions with PLO chairman Yasir 'Arafat and officials of other Palestinian movements with the aim of evaluating stances following recent events in the area.

The delegation, its chief told the conference at Kuwait Sheraton this afternoon, was briefed on conditions faced by the Palestinian revolution and expressed its viewpoints regarding the same.

The politician, however, stressed the delegation is not trying to influence the Palestinian decision, adding "the Palestinians are the exclusive party to take that decision".

Shukri explained that the only role Egyptian parties can play at this time is to offer support and backing to the PLO.

He indicated to the delegation's meetings here with a number of Kuwaiti officials, including National Assembly speaker and the Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmed.

"We had a very cordial exchange with Shaykh Sabah," Shukri recalled, "during which sincere wishes were expressed to see the Arab ranks reunited and re-aligned."

He said that Shaykh Sabah has expressed the hope for the day when the Arab nation can reunite its ranks, restore ties among its peoples and discard casual differences and for Egypt to return to its sisterly Arab countries after removing the Camp David obstacles.

Summing up results of the delegation's visit to Kuwait, its leader stated that they have found welcome and response to the delegation's call for urgent reunity of Arab lines "as the suitable reply on Israel's wanton aggression and the U.S. hegemony lies in tackling the issue from its root."

Shukri attributed the present deterioration in the Arab situation to the deep rifts within Arab ranks for various reasons, including results of the Camp David accords and hoped that the next Arab summit conference would reach a reasonable level of Arab solidarity and cohesion.

Addressing the press conference, representative of the WAFD party in the delegation wrapped up the U.S. role, of open support and backing to Israel, of directing intervention to strike at the PLO and violate Tunisia and Egypt's sovereignty.

Abd al-Aziz Muhammad said that recent events in the area had demonstrated that Washington is only interested in special and significant relations with Israel, to the exclusion of all other Arab countries, and called for "reappraisal of Egyptian-U.S. relations."

The WAFD party delegate asserted that Egypt, after the Israeli raid against the PLO Tunis headquarters, is not the same as before, adding that "deep marks had been left on the whole life pattern which will become evident in the few days to come."

Another delegation member from the Central Secretariat of the National Progressive Alliance Party, Mahmud al-Maraghi, said that events of this month had precipitated a common conviction in a complete reviewal of relationships among entire parties in the area.

He disclosed that all Palestinian factions had expressed readiness to open dialogue amongst themselves and have welcomed the presence of Egyptian parties as mediating and complementary party.

All parties to the discussions in Kuwait, the delegate added, were unanimous on the need for collective Arab action and in particular the needs for a greater role by mass organisations in the Arab homeland to exert more effort to influence their governments.

Towards the end of the conference the delegation's leader spoke of a decision by Egyptian opposition parties to mark next November 2, coinciding with the infamous Balfour declaration, as the day of Palestine and fighting Zionism.

He called upon Arab masses to renew solidarity with the Palestinian people on that day as a way of confronting current plots around the world to wipe out the name of Palestine, adding that celebrations will be held under the slogan "Palestine will remain Arab."

Shukri explained that apart from mass rallies and discussions in the Egyptian capital and other governorates, a one-day token strike would be staged by Arab lawyers throughout the Arab countries.

Hungarian Military Delegation Arrives for Visit
LD281053 Kuwait KUNA in English
1000 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 28 (KUNA) — Hungarian Defence Minister Col General Istvan Olah and a high ranking military delegation arrived here Monday on a five-day official visit to Kuwait.

Upon his arrival, the Hungarian minister, in a statement to KUNA, described relations between Hungary and Kuwait as "good and traditional," adding that there is good cooperation between the two countries' armies.

The Hungarian official pointed out that the foreign political line of Kuwait and Hungary serves peace and aims at limiting armament and military competition.

He noted that the aim of his visit is to exchange views with Kuwaiti military official expertise in the military field.

Asked if he will sign military deals with Kuwait during his present visit, Istvan expressed belief that some deals will be concluded in some fields, noting that the issue of Hungarian military and defence products were earlier discussed with the Kuwaiti side. Meanwhile, he praised Kuwait by saying that Hungary respects Kuwait's policy and leaders "and we are ready to cooperate with you (Kuwait) in various fields."

The Hungarian minister Wednesday will meet HH the Crown Prince and Prime Minister Shaykh al-'Abdallah al-Sabah.

Istvan will hold talks with Kuwaiti Defence Minister Shaykh Salim al-Sabah.

Ships To Be Rerouted Away from Hormuz Strait
GF261610 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ
in Arabic 26 Oct 85 p 1

[Text] *AL-KHALIJ* has learned that Kuwait has decided to reduce shipping through the Strait of Hormuz because of the continued inspection and seizure of its ships by the Iranian Navy. Kuwait has redirected a number of its ships to Al-'Aqabah, Jordan. During the past 2 weeks, 12 ships have been rerouted to unload at Al-'Aqabah instead of Kuwait so that their cargoes can be transported to Kuwait by land via Saudi Arabia and Iraq.

OMAN

Iraqi President's Envoy Arrives With Message
GF281510 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Hamid 'Alwan al-Jabburi, adviser to the president for foreign affairs and the Iraqi president's envoy [name and title as heard], arrived in Oman this afternoon.

Upon arrival he made a statement to the radio correspondent, saying that he is carrying a written message to His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id from his brother Iraqi President Saddam Husayn concerning the means to consolidate relations between the two fraternal countries and the latest developments in the Gulf and Arab arenas.

Responding to a question on efforts being exerted by the ICO to put an end to war between Iran and Iraq, he said: These efforts are still continuing. Iraq has responded to all mediations designed to end the war by peaceful means. He expressed hope that Iran will also respond to these efforts.

The Iraqi president's envoy was received on arrival by Sayf ibn Hamad al-Batashi, Foreign Ministry under secretary; 'Ali ibn 'Abdallah al-Musafir, chairman of the Protocol Department at the Foreign Ministry; and the Iraqi ambassador to the Sultanate.

Gives Message to Qabas
GF281705 Salalah Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id today received a written message from his brother Iraqi President Saddam Husayn concerning ways to promote relations between the two fraternal countries, and the latest developments in the Gulf and Arab arenas. The message was delivered by Hamid 'Alwan al-Jabburi, adviser to the president for foreign affairs and the Iraqi president's envoy, during his meeting with his majesty at Al-Sid Palace this afternoon. The meeting was attended by Sayf ibn Hamad al-Batashi, deputy foreign minister; and the Iraqi ambassador to the Sultanate.

Ends Visit, Departs

GF290806 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic
0700 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Hamid 'Alwan al-Jabburi, adviser to the president for foreign affairs and the Iraqi president's envoy, left the country today after concluding a 2-day visit to the Sultanate. During the visit he had the honor to meet with His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id and to convey to his majesty a written message from his brother His Excellency Iraqi President Saddam Husayn. The message pertained to bolstering relations between the two fraternal countries in addition to Arab and international issues of concern to the two countries.

Upon departure he was seen off by His Excellency Sayf ibn Hamad al-Battashi, Foreign Ministry under secretary; His Excellency 'Ali ibn 'Abdallah al-Musafir, chief of the protocol at the Foreign Ministry; and the Iraqi ambassador accredited to the Sultanate.

Sultan Qabus Receives GCC Foreign Ministers

GF281653 Manama WAKH in English
1630 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Muscat, 28 Oct (WAKH) — H.M. Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman received here today the GCC foreign ministers.

During the audience, Sultan Qabus praised the efforts exerted by the ministers in preparing for the sixth summit due to start in Oman on November 3.

The meeting was attended by Omani State Minister for Foreign Affairs Yusuf ibn 'Alawi ibn 'Abdallah and the GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Ya'qub Bisharah.

QATAR

Amir Inaugurates Consultative Council Term

GF281603 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic
1030 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Speech by Amir Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani inaugurating the 14th ordinary term of the Qatari Consultative Council in Doha; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Honorable citizens, members of the Consultative Council: In the name of God and with His support, I inaugurate this 14th ordinary term of the Consultative Council. I ask the Almighty to make this inauguration a beginning of a new year in which we hope to achieve success in continuing the march of construction, production, and progress through the support and assistance of our faithful people, in order to achieve all that we aspire for, and to provide all possible factors of stability, development, and progress for our dear homeland. I am pleased to seize this opportunity to praise your valuable efforts and fruitful participation in carrying out the collective responsibility made incumbent upon us by our national duty to realize this goal.

Honorable brothers, your council will begin this current session as our nation experiences the regretful continuation of the grave developments occurring in its arena, the seriousness of which has reached a level which threatens the nation. Israel's insistence on its expansionist plans on our lands and its violation of our rights and holy places in our homeland still continues. This is represented in the fact that after Israel annexed Holy Jerusalem and the Golan Heights, its tyranny spread to Lebanon, where it still occupies territory with the aim of implementing its treacherous plot to dismember Lebanon, involving all the repercussions destructive to Lebanon and the entire region. It is also represented in the barbaric practices Israel commits to Judaize and annex the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, indeed, to annex other Arab territories in implementation of its known historical Zionist expansionist plot. Finally, Israel has exceeded itself in committing aggressive terrorist crimes. It launched its barbaric raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunis, committing the ugliest of aggressions against the sovereignty of the Tunisian and Palestinian peoples. The raid killed many of our innocent Tunisian and Palestinian brothers.

It is most saddening, since one of the fundamentals of our nation is to possess enormous strategic, material, moral, and human potentials, enough to repel every aggression against us. To achieve victory against our enemies, we have only to muster these energies. In view of these facts, it is clear that disunity is our gravest enemy and the reason we are lost and that the path to safety lies in our comprehensive solidarity. This is why the Arab summit conference held in Casablanca last August was anxious to make Arab solidarity its primary goal. My greatest hope is that the implementation of the summit's resolutions on solidarity will rally the ranks of our nation at the next Arab summit conference in Riyadh. I hope it will achieve unanimity in mobilizing to the utmost our common efforts to find a settlement to the Palestinian issue, our central and major issue — a just and comprehensive settlement, based on our Arab concept as defined by the resolutions of the 1982 Fes summit conference.

As for the Iraq-Iran war, it is most regrettable that this devastating war continues despite the Arab, Islamic, and international efforts to resolve it. The recent Arab summit conference in Casablanca devoted due attention to this war. We hope that the moves agreed upon in that conference will yield the desired results and the spirit of Muslim fraternity will dominate and end this war. This would allow our region to be dominated by what we should be very anxious for — solidarity among its countries to guarantee security and stability and to enable them to use their potential to realize what they seek: development and progress for their people, and to contribute their big share to serve the entire world.

Honorable brothers, our pan-Arab responsibilities require us to direct our efforts and ideology to cure and support the issues of our Arab and Islamic nation of which we are proud and of which we are an indivisible part. It is obvious that to carry out this duty in the best manner demands that we perfect our national tasks by providing our country with all capabilities and improving the standards of all levels to the greatest degree possible, so that we are able to achieve progress and prosperity for our people. We have exerted great effort to carry out this sacred national responsibility. We thank God for the success of these efforts.

To evaluate these efforts, we can compare the country's current improvements in all areas to those of before independence on 1971. We are anxious to have government organs prepare and publish the details of what we have achieved every year and the steps to be taken to carry out new projects according to plan. We study the negative and the positive aspects of our expertise and make use of such studies to prepare new plans to safeguard our march.

These statements indicate the extent of our achievements in various fields over a short period. These achievements constitute a great practical step on the long path we know we must follow to fulfill what we are determined to achieve. We must achieve comprehensive progress for our country based on scientific studies, the gist of which must be derived from our sublime religion's teachings and Arab traditions.

It is praiseworthy that the GCC has taken giant steps to integrate our Arab people in the region by enhancing their capabilities to collectively or individually advance their comprehensive means of development. I am greatly confident that our council, which is to hold its next session in fraternal Oman on 3 November, God willing, will continue its progress along the path of our march toward our noble goals.

Brothers, the responsibility to carry out our responsibilities to achieve our national and patriotic goals is a collective responsibility of our people and government, side by side. We cannot pursue our joint constructive efforts to fulfill these aims except through continued positive and conscious practice in the atmosphere of sincere solidarity now prevalent in our society, keeping it a coherent family whose members strengthen each other — thanks be to God. God has made us successful in the work that is good for our people and country. God shows us the correct path for good work to serve our great Arab and Islamic nations within the framework of our true belief in our eternal religion. God promised those who believe and perform good deeds that they would be pardoned and greatly rewarded. God's peace, compassion, and blessings be upon you.

SAUDI ARABIA

Sudanese Envoy Hands Message To King Fahd

LD262352 Riyadh SPA in Arabic
2030 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Medina, 26 Oct (SPA) — His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz this evening received at his office at the Royal Court the Sudanese ambassador to the Kingdom, Isa Mustafa, who handed his majesty a message from Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council.

Delegation of U.S. Lieutenant Governors Arrives

GF271832 Riyadh SPA in Arabic
1530 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] Riyadh, 27 Oct (SPA) — A U.S. delegation comprised of 13 state lieutenant governors from the western and northern United States arrived in Riyadh this evening. The delegation was received by 'Abdallah Tahir al-Dabbagh, secretary general of the Council of Chambers of Commerce and Industry; the U.S. deputy chief of mission to the Kingdom; a number of officials at the Chamber of Commerce; and the U.S. Embassy staff.

Meets Eastern Region Amir

GF271852 Riyadh Television Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] His Highness Prince Muhammad ibn Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, amir of the eastern region, today received the U.S. delegation currently on visit to the Kingdom. The delegation is comprised of 13 state lieutenant governors from the western United States.

During the meeting, both sides exchanged talks on bilateral issues. His Highness Prince Muhammad acquainted the delegation with signs of development the region is witnessing.

King Fahd Delivers Report at Cabinet Meeting

GF281712 Riyadh SPA in Arabic
1625 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Medina, 28 Oct (SPA) — The servant of the two holy places, His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, chaired a Cabinet session held at the Royal Court in Medina this morning. Following the session, Information Minister 'Ali al-Sha'ir told SPA that at the beginning of the session the Cabinet heard a comprehensive report by his majesty the king which discussed a number of fatal Arab and Palestinian issues and which reviewed the current major issues in the region. The information minister added: Speaking about the Arab atmosphere, his majesty the king, may God preserve him, hailed the successful efforts of His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, commander of the National Guard and chairman of the Arab Reconciliation Committee. His Majesty also expressed deep satisfaction with the positive results of the meetings of the Arab Reconciliation Committee in Riyadh in light of reports submitted to him following the conclusion of the meetings. His majesty wished the committee further success in its future meetings.

UAE

President Returns Following FRG, Morocco Visits

GF282007 Manama WAKH in Arabic
1945 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 28 Oct (WAKH) — UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al-Nuhayyan returned to Abu Dhabi this evening following private visits to the FRG and Morocco.

First Mirage-2000 Aircraft To Arrive in November

GF281008 Manama WAKH in Arabic
0930 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Dubayy, 28 Oct (WAKH) — French ambassador to the UAE Charles Crettian has stated that his country will deliver to the UAE in November the first Mirage-2000 aircraft as part of the 36-plane deal signed earlier between the two countries.

In a statement to the UAE newspaper *AL-BAYAN*, the French ambassador asserted that cooperation between the two countries in the military field takes place within an agreement in their policies which is designed to entrench peace. Pointing out that these deals are designed to enhance the defensive capabilities of the UAE, the French ambassador added that there are other new agreements in this area between the two countries and that they are being studied. He said that his country is working seriously to develop economic and trade relations with the UAE.

PDRY

Chairman Receives Cable from Gorbachev, Gromyko

GF261440 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 26 Oct 85

["Text" of joint cable from Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, on sixth anniversary of the signing of the PDRY-USSR friendship and cooperation treaty -- date not given]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, convey to you, dear Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, to the YSP Central Committee, the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and the people of the PDRY, the warmest heartfelt congratulations on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the signing of the friendship and cooperation treaty between the USSR and the PDRY.

This treaty, which crowned the continued development of relations between the USSR and the PDRY, has constituted a firm foundation to continue strengthening friendship and cooperation between our countries. The experience of the past 6 years proves firmly that, on the basis of the treaty, the ties of fraternal solidarity between the USSR and the PDRY are being strengthened within the joint struggle against the policy of the hostile imperialist forces for the sake of upholding peace and averting a nuclear holocaust, and for extensive international cooperation and social progress.

We are confident that cooperation between the USSR and the PDRY, which is characterized by continued firmness and comprehensiveness, will continue its development and consolidation for the good of security and peace in the Middle East and the whole world. Dear Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, we wish you much health and happiness, and further success for the friendly PDRY people in building a new life.

Chairman Receives Cable From Soviet Counterpart

GF291354 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 29 Oct 85

["Text" of congratulatory from Comrade Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, to Brother Engineer Haydr Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the signing of the PDRY-USSR friendship and cooperation treaty — date not given]

[Text] On the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the signing of the friendship and cooperation treaty between the USSR and the PDRY, it is our pleasure to send to you, and to all the members of the PDRY Government, our warm heartfelt congratulations and the best wishes. We are confident that the fruitful cooperation between the USSR and the PDRY in all fields based on this solid agreement will further develop and deepen in the interests of the people of our countries and will serve the issue of peace in the Middle East. We wish you robust health, happiness, and success. We hope that the friendly people of the PDRY will continue to develop along the path of social and economic progress.

USSR Economy Official Makes Stopover in Aden

GF251835 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] Comrade Mikhail Sergeychik, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations in the USSR Council of Ministers, stopped over at Aden airport this afternoon en route home from his visit to Ethiopia. He was received by 'Abd al-Qadir Ba Jammal, YSP Central Committee member and minister of energy and minerals, and Comrade Vladislav Zhukov, the USSR ambassador in Aden.

During his stopover at the VIP lounge, he held urgent talks with brother Ba Jammal on issues of economic cooperation between the PDRY and the USSR, particularly in the field of energy and minerals. The talks also dealt with the positive efforts and the tangible results in the economic field of the PDRY-USSR friendship and cooperation treaty. Our Yemeni people and the friendly Soviet people are celebrating its sixth anniversary.

Comrade Sergeychik expressed deep satisfaction over the results of the YSP Third Congress. He emphasized the need for continued economic cooperation between the two friendly countries.

Chairman Receives Soviet Economic Adviser

GF291747 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium today received Comrade (Ginay Feodrov), the Soviet economic adviser at the USSR Embassy in Aden.

During the audience, they reviewed the development of relations between the two friendly countries, especially in the economic and technical fields. The brother secretary general expressed the appreciation of our party and our people for the USSR's honest aid in all fields which is continuously enhanced by the development of the principled relations within the framework of the friendship and cooperation treaty.

The brother secretary general affirmed that during the next stage Soviet-Yemeni relations will further escalate in the interests of our people and our countries to decisively confront all imperialist and reactionary plots which escalate the state of tension and jeopardize the security and the stability of the people.

The brother secretary general also expressed his high appreciation for the continuous efforts exerted by the Soviet experts and advisers working on Yemeni-Soviet projects.

The Soviet economic adviser expressed his warm congratulations to Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad on the occasion of his relection as secretary general of the YSP Central Committee.

The meeting was attended by Brother Ahmad Hayar Sa'id, member of the YSP Central Committee and first secretary of the party committee organization; and Muhammad Sulayman Nasir, member of YSP Central Committee and minister of agriculture and agrarian reform.

Chairman Receives Congratulations From DRA

GF281733 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 28 Oct 85

["Text" of message from Babrak Karmal, People's Democratic Party of Afganistan Central Committee secretary general, Democratic Republic of Afganistan [DRA] president and head of the revolutionary council to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, on his reelection — date not given]

[Text] On behalf of the People's Democratic Party of Afganistan Central Committee and on my own behalf, I wish to extend my warm comradely congratulations on the success of the YSP Third Congress and on your reelection as YSP Central Committee secretary general. I wish you success in your wise leadership of the YSP.

Your reelection as secretary general of the YSP Central Committee demonstrates the confidence the YSP and the people of the PDRY have in you. We are confident that the developing relations between our two parties, countries and peoples — who enjoy solid revolutionary qualities and who will pass along the same road of development and progress in the future — will strengthen further.

Again, I am pleased to take this opportunity to express my heartfelt congratulations on your reelection as secretary general of the YSP Central Committee. We wish success to your fraternal people and its vanguard, the YSP, and to you personally as you strive to implement the historic resolutions of the YSP Third Congress.

Iraqi President's Envoy Arrives 29 Oct

GF291414 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Brother Hamid 'Alwan al-Jabburi, adviser to the president for foreign affairs and the Iraqi president's envoy, arrived in Aden this morning. He is carrying a written message from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn to his brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, dealing with the general situation in the Arab region.

He was received by brother Dr Mutlaq 'Abdallah Hasan, member of the YSP Central Committee, and secretary of the Supreme People's Council Presidium; Muhammad 'Ali 'Imayah, deputy foreign minister; a number of officials at the Foreign Ministry; and the Iraqi charge d'affaires in Aden.

Gives Message to Chairman

GF291738 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Brother Staff Brigadier General 'Ali Ahmad Nasir 'Antar, member of the YSP Political Bureau and deputy chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, today received at his office Brother Hamid 'Alwan al-Jabburi, adviser to the president for foreign affairs and the Iraqi president's envoy.

Brother al-Jabburi delivered a written message from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn addressed to Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium concerning current Arab developments.

The meeting was attended by Brother Dr Mutlaq 'Abdallah Hasan, member of the YSP Central Committee, and secretary of the Supreme People's Council Presidium; Muhammad 'Ali 'Imayah, deputy foreign minister; and the Iraqi charge d'affaires in Aden.

Departs Aden

GF291929 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Hamid 'Awan al-Jabburi, adviser to the president for foreign affairs and the Iraqi president's envoy, departed Aden this evening.

Chairman Receives Thanks From Iran's Khamene'i

GF261442 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's

Council Presidium, has received a reply thank you message from Brother Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in response to the cable of congratulations which he sent to him on the occasion of his reelection as president of the Islamic Republic of Iran. In the cable, Khamene'i expressed his thanks and wished for the development of relations between the two countries and progress and prosperity for the people of the PDRY.

Premier Congratulates Iranian Counterpart
GF291635 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 29 Oct 85

["Text" of congratulatory cable from Engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, YSP Central Committee Political Bureau member and prime minister, to Hojjat ol-Eslam Mir Hoseyn Musavi, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on his releection — date not given]

[Text] On the occasion of your reelection as prime minister and on the formation of the new Iranian Government, I am pleased to extend my warmest heartfelt congratulations to wish you health and happiness, and to wish the friendly Iranian nation further progress and development.

I am confident that the ties of cooperation between our two governments will further strengthen to serve the interests of our two countries and peoples.

PFLP's Habash Concludes Visit, Departs
GF261606 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Brother Dr George Habash, secretary general of the PFLP, departed Aden early today following a visit to the PDRY which lasted for several days. During the visit he participated in opening the meetings of the Third YSP Congress and in our people's celebrations on the 22d anniversary of the glorious 14 October revolution.

In a statement to ANA, Brother Dr George Habash said that during the visit he held talks with Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and the brother leaders of the party and the state. The talks dealt with the fierce imperialist onslaught which the Arab region is facing at this political moment and methods to confront this onslaught. The talks reviewed the need to restore the PLO to the nationalist policy line which is opposed to imperialism and Zionism, so that the PLO will once again be an instrument confronting imperialist schemes, he said.

He added: It is natural that when reviewing the methods of confronting the imperialist onslaught, we also review the nationalist countries, the countries of steadfastness, and the methods of coordination among them, so that we will be certain of responding to this onslaught, since in fact it is aimed at all these nationalist countries.

He expressed his gratitude and appreciation to the brother secretary general and the YSP leaders for all the welcome and attention accorded to him during his visit.

He was seen off at the airport by Brigadier General Salih Muslih Qasim, member of the Political Bureau and defense minister; a number of officials in the YSP Central Committee; and Brother Abu al-'Izz, PFLP representative in Aden.

Premier Receives Hungarian Ambassador in Aden
GF271440 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] Brother Engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, YSP Central Committee Politburo member and prime minister, received in his office today Comrade Ferenc Szabo, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic in Aden. During the meeting, they discussed cooperation between the governments of the two friendly countries.

The prime minister expressed his satisfaction with and appreciation for the progress in the relations between PDRY and the Hungarian People's Republic. He pointed to the importance attached by the party and the state leaders in the PDRY to the continuation and consolidation of the pillars of these ties and to their expansion in all aspects of the existing cooperation between the two friendly countries.

Foreign Minister Leaves for Visit to Ethiopia
GF251409 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the Political Bureau and foreign minister, today left Aden for Ethiopia, carrying a message from Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, to Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the Workers Party of Ethiopia, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, and commander in chief of the Ethiopian Armed Forces. The message concerns struggle relations between the two friendly countries.

YAR

President Addresses Standing Committee Session
GF261928 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Excerpts] The 10th regular session of the Standing Committee began at the Republican Palace in Al-Hudaydah at 0900 today under the chairmanship of Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress.

The committee heard a report delivered by the brother secretary general of the General People's Congress. In his report he expressed happiness at the convening of this session while our

people are celebrating the 23d anniversary of the immortal 26 September revolution.He said: In response to our country's call for eliminating minor differences among the countries of our Arab nation and for working collectively to serve its just issues, foremost of which are the central issues of our Arab nation — the cause of the Palestinian people who are fighting a just national battle for liberation, and the right to return and establish their independent state on their national soil under the leadership of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people; the fighting in the Lebanese arena which is the result of the Israeli invasion of the Lebanese territories in 1982; and the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war which has entered its 6th year and which further exhausts our Arab and Islamic energies and capabilities and which only serves the enemies of our Arab and Islamic nations — our country participated in the Arab summit which was held in Casablanca from 7 to 9 August with a high-level delegation led by the brother prime minister. We are now looking forward to embodying the results passed by the Arab summit conference in Casablanca in order to put an end to Arab differences which exhaust the Arab nation and which create a favorable atmosphere for the enemies to carry out their plots and to hinder the attempts which are aimed at establishing stability and social and economic [word indistinct] in Arab society and in order to concentrate all energies on liberating Arab land and citizens from the Zionist colonialism in Palestinian territory and other Arab territories.

He said: Brother members of the Standing Committee, in the absence of Arab solidarity, Israel has been encouraged to expand its continuous aggression and threats against many Arab countries. Its planes flew thousands of kilometers to bombard the PLO headquarters and buildings in Tunis, thus violating the sovereignty of an Arab country. At the same time, Israel is trying to kill our feelings, conscience, honor, and dignity. Immediately after this sinful aggression we expressed our denunciation and condemnation of all terrorist acts and stood alongside our brothers in Tunisia and the PLO, the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian struggle, but in our view this is not enough. We hope that our Arab nation will rise to the level of challenges in order to confront these challenges with unity and strength so as to defend our shrines, sovereignty, and revolutionary achievements.

Since the presence of our country in the Arab arena embodies the objectives of our revolution and national charter which stresses the importance of attending the various regional and international meetings in accordance with our declared constant and principled policy as a nonaligned country, our youth should also have a distinguished and important role in elucidating the political, economic, social, and cultural changes in our country in accordance with the ideological course and political action within the framework of the General People's Congress. For this reason a youth and students delegation led by brother 'Abd al-Hamid al-Haji, assistant secretary of the Standing Committee, participated in the 12th International Youth and Students Festival which was held in the Soviet capital from 26 July to 3 August. The delegation represented the various popular organizations of workers, students, women and trade unions such as the lawyers union, the journalists union, and the artists union.

Committee Issues Statement

GF270808 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Excerpts] The Standing Committee of the General People's Congress today ended its routine 10th session in the meeting hall at the presidential palace in Al-Hudaydah under Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress.

At the end of today's session, the following final statement was issued:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. God's peace and prayers be on Muhammad and his kin and followers. Amid the great developments witnessed by our country in all the national construction fields, at a critical phase — one of the most important phases in contemporary Yemeni history — and amid critical political and economic changes witnessed by the Yemeni arena [words indistinct], the Standing Committee of the General People's Congress held its 10th routine session in the meeting hall at the presidential palace in Al-Hudaydah from 24 to 26 October. The session was chaired by Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, who opened the session in the name of God and the people.

The committee listened to a report presented by the brother president secretary general, which detailed the various activities and formations of the General People's Congress between the 9th and 10th sessions of the standing committee.

At the conclusion of the session, the Standing Committee highly values the report of the brother president secretary general, which was characterized by mature clarity and understanding. It also highly values the continued vistories achieved by our people and their political leadership along the path of ridding themselves of the clouds of the past and continuing to perform current and future national tasks. The Standing Committee is confident that the following phases will be characterized by an increased acceleration of the march of change for the better in various fields.

The Standing Committee hails the great steps taken on the path of Yemeni unity, which develops day by day. This unity is the aim and fate of our Yemeni people. It hails the successful meetings and continued dialogue between the leaderships of the two parts of the homeland. It stresses the importance of establishing more joint plans and escalating the activities of coordination among the two parts of the homeland to enable the Yemeni Supreme Council and its branch committees to speedily perform the desired tasks needed to prepare objective and practical conditions to achieve Yemeni unity under a democratic, republican, and Islamic united regime. Its laws and systems are to be based on our noble Islamic law. We are confident that our people can establish such a regime which will be an example of unity to be followed and which will deepen brotherhood and kinship ties. Our people in both parts will stay under its banner which — God willing — will be the symbol of national unity and a basis for the new unity life that will not be spoiled by any disputes, hatred,

splits, or divisions, but a society of united doctrine whose loyalties will be to God and country.

The Standing Committee has discussed in detail the current Arab situation. It expresses hope that the Arab leaders will come to an understanding about all differences in order to confront the increased Zionist dangers, manifested in the arrogant flying mission over thousands of kilometers to violate the sovereignty of fraternal Tunisia and bomb the PLO headquarters. The committee values our country's principled and courageous stand in condemning aggression and preparedness to support our brothers in Tunisia and the PLO. It looks with anxiety on the threats made by the Zionist enemy and its supporters against several Arab countries. It urges our people and the Arab peoples subjected to the Zionist threats to treat these developemnts with great awareness, vigilance, and caution. It calls on the kings and presidents of the countries of the Islamic world and the peace-loving peoples of the world to adopt a unified and unanimous stand against Israeli arrogance. It also urges our Arab nation and its political leadership to rise to the level of these challenges.

The Standing Committee, in the name of the masses of the Yemeni people and the power of creed and neighborhood, appeals to Iraq and Iran to put an immediate stop to the war between them, from which only the enemies of Arabdom and Islam profit.

The Standing Committee proudly greets the strugglers among our Arab people in southern Lebanon and in all occupied territories who daily teach the Israeli enemy lessons in manhood, sacrifice, martyrdom, and defending the homeland.

Mubarak: Must Settle Issues Before Meeting Peres

NC292130 Cairo MENA in Arabic
2000 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 29 Oct (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has emphasized that, next to disarmament, the issue of peace in the Middle East will be the most important topic on the agenda of the Reagan-Gorbachev summit to be held in November.

In an interview which President Mubarak gave today to a delegation from the association of correspondents accredited to the UN European headquarters, he said that the Americans and the Soviets both have friends in the area and therefore must be concerned about finding a solution. To ensure further progress, Mubarak said, Reagan and Gorbachev should discuss the Middle East issue in some detail.

The President said that peace efforts have suffered because of the Israeli raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunis, the *Achille Lauro* hijacking, the forcing down of the Egyptian civilian aircraft in Sicily. This fact however, should not impede the peace process in the long term, Mubarak said, stressing that Egypt is genuinely interested in peace.

President Husni Mubarak pointed out that Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres is also interested in peace, but said that he will not meet with Peres until three matters have been settled: withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon, achievement of some progress on the Palestinian issue, and an agreement on Tabah. Mubarak then expressed his hope that these three problems will be resolved in the near future.

Concerning King Husayn's reaction Shim'on Peres' proposals, Mubarak said that King Husayn had not rejected them in their totality, but had merely registered his objections to particular points. President Mubarak said he hoped that King Husayn of Jordan and PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat would reach agreement during their current talks in Amman. He added that 'Arafat is still the most influential Palestinian spokesman and that it would not be possible to force the PLO into accepting another leader.

In future talks, Mubarak continued, the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation may include strong PLO elements that are not necessarily prominent [ra'isiyah] figures. There is no point in choosing weak figures because they will not have any influence. Mubarak also expressed his willingness to receive 'Arafat in Cairo.

Prime Minister Discusses Talks With Sudan

NC261610 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1520 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Cairo, 26 Oct (MENA) — Dr 'Ali Lutfi, prime minister and head of the Egyptian delegation to the Egyptian-Sudanese talks which started in Cairo today, said that the atmosphere at the talks was extremely cordial. He added that it has become very clear to both sides that there are no problems between the two fraternal countries.

The prime minister was asked if the two delegations discussed the demonstrations that were held in Khartoum over the Ja'far Numayri issue. He said: This issue was not discussed. These demonstrations were limited in extent. Both Egypt and Sudan have gone beyond this stage and the integration process is under way and continuing.

Asked whether the effects of the Khartoum trial of Numayri in absentia were discussed, Prime Minister 'Ali Lutfi said that the talks did not touch on this subject.

Hungarian Official Completes Talks, Departs

NC251833 Cairo MENA in English
1730 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, Oct. 25 (MENA) — Hungarian First Deputy Premier Laszlo Marothy and the accompanying delegation left here tonight for home after a day-long visit. He had conferred with Dr Yusuf Wali, deputy premier and agriculture minister on the best methods to increase production in Hungary in all fields, particularly in the agricultural domain, so the agriculture sector in Egypt can benefit from it.

Senegalese Official Arrives in Cairo for Visit

NC270700 Cairo MENA in Arabic
2130 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 26 Oct (MENA) — Farama Ibrahima Sagana, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the ruling Socialist Party Economic Committee in Senegal, arrived in Cairo this afternoon, bringing a message to President Husni Mubarak from Senegalese President Abdou Diouf.

During his 4-day visit to Egypt, the Senegalese official is expected to have talks with Dr Yusuf Amin Wali, deputy prime minister, minister of agriculture and food security, and NDP secretary general; Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs; and Dr Sultan Abu 'Ali, minister of economy and foreign trade.

Dr Muhammad 'Abd al-Ilah, Chairman of the People's Assembly Foreign Relations Committee, and the Senegalese Ambassador to Egypt, Chams Eddin Ndoye, received the Senegalese official at the airport.

Meets Ghali

NC271119 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1100 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, today met with Farama Sagna, the envoy of Senegalese President Abdou Diouf and national secretary of the Senegalese Socialist Party Political Bureau. Stania is currently on a 3-day visit to Cairo. The Senegalese envoy will deliver a message to President Husni Mubarak from Senegalese President Abdou Diouf. During their meeting, Dr Ghali and the Senegalese envoy discussed the African issues of common interest, and ways to promote various fields of cooperation between Egypt and Senegal.

Received by Mubarak
NC290839 Cairo MENA in Arabic
0815 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 29 Oct (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak received Farama Ibrahima Sagna, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the ruling Socialist Party Economic Committee in Senegal and envoy of Senegalese President Abdou Diouf, at the al-'Urbah Palace today. The meeting was also attended by Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs.

The Senegalese envoy had arrived in Cairo last Saturday on a visit scheduled to last several days.

Delivers Message to Mubarak
NC291128 Cairo MENA in Arabic
0935 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 29 Oct (MENA) — Following his meeting with President Husni Muabrak today, Farama Ibrahima Sagna, Senegalese President Abdou Diouf's envoy, said that he had delivered a message from President Diouf on the strengthening of bilateral ties. The envoy added that President Diouf, in his capacity as chairman of the current OAU sesion, is very interested in the events taking place in Africa. He affirmed: My talks with President Mubarak dealt with recent events and developments in the region. We discussed these at length. He noted that President Mubarak had asked him to convey a verbal message to the Senegalese president.

Mubarak Meets Italian Industrialists Delegation
NC281107 Cairo MENA in English
1050 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 28 Oct (MENA) — Minister of Industry Muhammad 'Abd al-Wahhab said President Husni Mubarak discussed today with a visiting delegation of the Italian Industries Federation the feasibility of bilateral cooperation in the industrial domains.

Talks also dealt with the transfer of know-how, and setting up joint industrial ventures, 'Abd al-Wahhab said. A joint committee has been formed between the Egyptian and Italian Industries Federations, to follow up economic and industrial cooperation between the two countries and overcome obstacles impeding the implementation of the projects, he added.

Chairman of the Egyptian Industries Federation 'Adil Jazzarin, said the head of the Italian delegation Luigi Lucchini, at the beginning of the meeting with President Mubarak, expressed the Italian people's deep appreciation of the role played by President Mubarak and the Egyptian Government in saving the Italian cruise liner and rescuing 427 persons.

Jazzarin said President Mubarak informed Lucchini of all details pertaining to the operation, and requested him to brief Italian Premier Bettino Craxi and the Italian people.

Jazzarin said the volume of trade exchange between Egypt and Italy reached one billion Egyptian pounds last year, and it will be stepped up especially after this meeting.

Lucchini said he was happy to meet with President Mubarak and get acquainted with a personality deeply appreciated by the Italian people, especially following the incidents of recent weeks.

He asserted that the Italian public opinion will never forget that President Mubarak was able through his wisdom, to save the hijacked ship. Lucchini said this incident will undoubtedly help foster economic relations between the two countries in the coming phase.

The Italian delegation had arrived here on Friday on a week-long visit to Egypt for talks with officials here on means of promoting bilateral trade exchange and setting up joint ventures between the two countries.

Delegation Departs
NC291127 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1115 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Cairo, 29 Oct (MENA) — The delegation of the Italian Industries Federation, led by Luigi Lucchini, left Cairo this afternoon at the end of a 4-day visit. The delegation was here at the invitation of Engineer 'Adil Jazzarin, chairman of the Egyptian Industries Federation, and was received by President Husni Mubarak.

French Ambassador Supports Peace Process
NC291352 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1305 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 29 Oct (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, met today with Pierre Hunt, the French ambassador to Egypt. Hunt informed Ghali that it is not true that France has changed its attitude toward supporting the peace efforts in the Middle East. He also affirmed that France would continue its consultations and contribute effectively to the peace process in the Middle East.

Court Orders Release of Accused in Al-Jihad Case
NC281818 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1745 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 28 Oct (MENA) — At its session today under the presidency of Counsellor Muhammad Shawqi Mahmud, the Detention Orders Complaints Department at the Supreme State Security Court decided to release Dr 'Umar 'Abd al-Rahman and 12 other defendants charged with attempting to revive the Al-Jihad organization.

Dr 'Abd al-Rahman was arrested several months ago on the charge of attempting to revive the Al-Jihad organization and causing a disturbance at a mosque in Al-Fayyum. The other defendants were accused of responsibility for the disturbance in the mosque.

The State Security prosecutor's office is continuing its investigation of these defendants.

Opposition Leaders Criticize U.S. At Rally
PM280836 Cairo AL-AHRAR in Arabic
21 Oct 85 p 3

[Lutfi 'Abd al-Latif report: "The Political Forces Say Boycott Everything American"]

[Excerpts] The U.S. piracy against the Egyptian airliner which was carrying the Palestinians connected with the incident involving the Italian ship *Achille Lauro* has produced a sweeping public reaction in the Egyptian streets against the United States and its terrorist methods. The Egyptian people have been gripped by a general sense of resentment and indignation and by a desire to wreak vengeance on u.s. interests. The U.S. military aircraft's aggression against the Egyptian civilian airliner was an aggression against every Egyptian.

Last Tuesday the Socialist Labor Party [SLP] held a public rally to which all Egyptian political and nationalist forces were invited. It was attended by SLP Leader Ibrahim Shukri, Liberal Party [LP] Leader Mustafa Kamil Murad, LP Deputy Leader Al-Damardash al-'Uqali, SLP Secretary General Dr Hilmi Murad, People's Assembly member Ahmad Taha, Arab Human Rights Organization President Fathi Radwan, People's Assembly member Dr Milad Hanna, and Muhammad 'Aql (Nasirite).

Speaking at the rally, SLP Secretary General Dr Hilmi Murad said: The crime which U.S. President Reagan committed by sending military aircraft to intercept the Egyptian plane and force it to land at Sigonella airbase is a crime punishable under international law, just like the World War II crimes. Aggression against civilian aircraft is an aggression against the state which owns the aircraft, and the culprits must be internationally punished. The terrorist act committed by President Reagan against the Egyptian airliner should not pass so easily. A firm stand must be taken against the United States.

Dr Hilmi Murad added: When the United States committed its terrorist act against the Egyptian airliner, it was sure that there would be no Arab or Egyptian reaction. The aircraft which attacked the PLO headquarters and the aircraft which forced the Egyptian airliner to land at Signonella were U.S. aircraft. It was U.S. policy which compelled the British foreign secretary not to receive the two Palestinian members of the delegation. It will not stop at that. This is only the beginning and there will be other U.S.-Israeli operations against Arab interests. The way is open for such acts so long as the Arabs are so divided and fragmented.

The SLP secretary general said that the hijacking of the Egyptian airliner was an act which reflected U.S. President Reagan's obstinacy and disregard. He urged the Egyptian Government to react strongly and firmly. He added: If it does not do that, it will give the Egyptian people the freedom to return these insults, at least with demonstrations and peaceful marches which will in themselves strengthen and support the government.

The situation, he said, has reached a climax and has deteriorated to an unacceptable point, and I request that no joint research of any kind with the United States be allowed because the American experts who conduct research in Egypt and who roam Egyptian towns and villages gather information. All that must be abolished because that information is given fresh to Israel, which is against Egyptian and Arab interests. There is also a need for one united national front.

People's Assembly Member Dr Milad Hanna had the following to say: After the Israeli raid on the PLO headquarters and the forced landing of the Egyptian civilian airliner at a NATO airbase there are three lessons to be learned. They are:

1. Israel has made a point of teaching the Arab world an unforgettable lesson. With its terrorist raid on the PLO headquarters, it proved that there is no place in the Arab world which it cannot reach. Meanwhile, it has become clear that the only way to confront Israel is through unity of Arab ranks, and that all the Arab states are confrontation states where Israel is concerned.

2. Those who had imagined that cordial and friendly relations and alliance with the United States would make it treat us the same way it treats Israel were mistaken. We must realize that the United States is Israel, and that there can be no peace with Israel because it has been a treacherous state since its birth and will continue to be so, as long as there is U.S. Zionism and as long as there is an Israel on Palestinian land.

3. The third lesson is a U.S.-Israeli lesson to the Arab leaders. They should reassess their relations with the United States.

Dr Milad Hanna urged the Egyptian Government not to hold any military exercises with the United States and to announce a public referendum on Camp David. He added: I am quite sure that all the Egyptian people would reject the Camp David agreements.

He also appealed to the Egyptian Government to reject any aid offered by the United States under the circumstances because that would mean compromising Egypt's decisions in return for aid. He added that the only solution to Egypt's economic crisis is self-reliance.

Arab Human Rights Organization President Fathi Radwan then spoke. He said: Forcing the Egyptian airliner to land at a NATO military base was not an act of piracy. The U.S. aircraft interception of the Egyptian civilian airliner was an American farce. Reagan wanted to play a dirty role in a play. He wanted to refresh his memory as an unsuccessful actor, in a new comedy.

Fathi Radwan urged the student unions, trade unions, peasant unions, and all other unions to aim their anger at the United States and Israel.

LP Deputy Leader Al-Damardash al-'Uqali also spoke. He said: We have agreed to throw ourselves in the U.S. lap and linked ourselves to the wheel of subservience to the United States, but

is it not time for us to depend on ourselves and end this legalized subservience which has been imposed on us? All we need to do is grow expanded areas of wheat, and postpone just one of our projects. That would be equal to the aid we are getting from the United States.

He added: A state's economic freedom is what gives it freedom to decide, but the political decisions of a state subservient to either of the two superpowers or to any power are bound to be affected by that subservience. I call for an end to the special relations with the United States because Egypt is the heart of the Arab nation and U.S. interests run contrary to the Arab nation's will and interests. There is a conflict between Egypt and the Egyptian will on the one hand and the United States and U.S. interests on the other. The United States embraces and encourages Israeli terrorism and justifies Israel's hostility toward the Arabs. So we have no common interests with the United States and we have no interest in relations with Israel.

SLP Leader Ibrahim Shukri also spoke. He said: The United States only belongs to Israel. I have said and repeated this in front of Egyptian officials. I said that we should not open our files to all kinds of U.S. researchers who in fact are Zionist and U.S. agents and intelligence men gathering information for Israel. We must rethink, and the Egyptian Government must reconsider its calculations. Yesterday Tunisia was raided and today an Egyptian airliner was the target of U.S. piracy. We do not know where tomorrow's raid will be and against whom U.S. piracy will be committed.

Ibrahim Shukri added: I do not know how the Egyptian Government could accept what the U.S. ambassador in Cairo said aboaut the Palestinians when he called them sons of bitches. In his comment on the incident in which the Egyptian airliner was forced to land in Italy he said "It is about time these sons of bitches werre taught a lesson." The ambassador showed no respect for the people he is living among, or the land he is in.

Shukri called for the boycott of everything American in Egypt, including commodities, medical products, and clothes. We, he said, should boycott everything American, so that the American people know the Egyptian people and their mettle. The SLP leader added: When Egypt signed the peace agreement with and recognized Israel, it was taking a step which Israel never dreamed would be taken by the biggest and most powerful Arab state. I call on the Egyptian Government and President Hsuni Mubarak to reconsider Egypt's relations with Israel, expel the Israeli ambassador for Cairo, stop all forms of normalization with the Israeli enemy, and suspend the Camp David agreements.

In conclusion Engineer Ibrahim Shukri said I call for a war on all U.S. interests in the Arab homeland and not just in Egypt. The Egyptian people in particular are requested to take an effective step against the United States by refusing to buy U.S. commodities or products. They should say no to the United states everywhere lest the U.S. Administration think that we will humble ourselves to it in return for a handful of dollars.

Weekly Contrasts Arab Relations With U.S., USSR

PM291101 Cairo ROSE AL-YUSUF in Arabic
21 Oct 85 pp 12, 13

['Abd al-Sattar al-Tawilah article: "The U.S. [illegible]ow and the Soviet Responsibility"]

[Excerpts] Commenting on the recent U.S. act of piracy against the Egyptian civilian plane, the newspaper *AL-RA'Y*, published in Rabat, said: "The moderate Arab countries must review their policies toward Washington."

"The recent U.S. operation," the paper stressed, "will compel the more moderate countries in the Arab world to bear in mind that, as far as Washington is concerned, there will be no Arab ally."

We do not know what Arab ally the Moroccan paper is talking about. There is not one single Arab people that wants alliance with the United States. In fact the Arab rulers friendly with the United States refuse to talk about themselves or their countries as being U.S. allies; they only refer to friendship, special ties, or something similar.

How can an Arab country be allied with the United States? Against whom will such an alliance be? Since 1948 the Arabs have been facing one implacable enemy persisting in his aggression and usurpation of their rights, namely Israel. The Arabs had enemies like the British and the French, but that enmity soon vanished and the two countries became friendly with all the Arab countries because they had withdrawn from the Arab countries they occupied.

But since its inception, Israel has been practicing aggression and occupation and turning down all peace opportunities, despite world pressures and the concessions made by the Palestinians and the Arabs. It has not changed its attitude a bit; indeed, it has indulged and is daily indulging in its aggression against the Arab states.

Will the United States ally itself with the Arabs against Israel? The mere question shows extreme naivete and political ignorance. At one time the optimists spoke of their desire to "neutralize" the United States in the Arab-Israeli conflict. The U.S. response was to conclude a strategic alliance with Israel.

Thus, there is no room for talk about Arab alliances with the United States. The Americans understand this very well. They have chosen to conclude a strategic alliance with Israel. When they openly and impudently supported its aggression against Tunisia — their friend — and when they attacked our plane — a plane belonging to the biggest state friendly to them in the area — they publicly declared that they have no allies in the area other than Israel and that, for this reason, they will strike with an iron fist at the sovereignty of any Arab country regardless of the degree of friendship with it.

One could indeed wonder how the United States could commit such a gross political mistake, first against Tunisia, and then against Egypt. Nobody knows what the future holds and against whom the next blow will be directed.

I remember what some of the Soviet comrades said in Moscow last August — which we then published in *ROSE AL-YUSUF*: That the Soviets are astonished to see the Arabs, who daily face U.S. actions against their interests in supporting and arming Israel, nevertheless turning a blind eye to such U.S. stands against them, or simply criticizing them very gently.

What came to my mind was the Arabs' double standard toward the two superpowers. I believe that if a Soviet diplomat or tourist dared even to attack a donkey in an Arab street, all hell would break lose against the Soviet Union in some parts of the Arab world.

When the four Soviet diplomats were kidnapped I could not find a single article in any Arab newspaper denouncing the kidnapping from the standpoint that the action was a provocation against the only big power that has so far been supporting Arab rights.

For this reason we support what the Moroccan newspaper *AL-RA'Y* said: The Arab countries must review their policy toward Washington.

The United States acts with haughtiness and arrogance and mercilessly strikes at its friends because it is aware that those friends need it. We have volunteered to talk about this need without trying to reduce it, even if in stages. The government alone is not to blame for this; the opposition parties are responsible too, because they have not come forward with a single plan on how to dispense with U.S. aid.

We have always ignored the fact that the Americans are "power" worshipers. We have seen how Iran humiliated them in the case of the American hostages and how Nabih Birri humiliated them in the question of the U.S. airliner, when he forced them to pressure Israel to release 500 Palestinians from Israeli jails.

This is the secret behind the U.S. Administration's exaggeration of the significance of the attack on the Egyptian civil plane, which it regarded as a military operation, and Reagan's congratulations to the U.S. NATO Southern Military Command despite the fact, as President Mubarak said, there was no heroism involved in the action.

The special relations between us and the United States must be reappraised in the light of the policy of nonalignment, of preserving Egyptian sovereignty, and of leaning toward Arab solidarity. Let us take new initiatives to bring the Arabs together, both left and right.

We must also stop ignoring the existence of another international power, namely the Soviet Union. We keep reiterating that there are no problems between us and the Soviet Union, but Egyptian-Soviet relations are unjustifiably and inexcusably very cool. The restrictions that the late Anwar al-Sadat imposed on normal Soviet diplomatic presence should be removed and abolished.

But while we call on the Egyptian Government to take steps toward achieving Arab solidarity and settling differences with all the Arab countries regardless of their political inclinations and to thaw the freeze in the relations with the Soviet Union, we also call on the Soviet Union to take steps to reactivate Egyptian-Soviet relations.

The negative Soviet attitude to those relations deserves criticism, since it is clearly based on a Soviet policy which the Soviet policymakers laid down after Anwar al-Sadat attacked the Soviets and severed Egyptian-Soviet ties one by one. This policy is summed up in two words: wait and see. In other words, it means: Let the Arabs tackle their problems with their new-old friend, the United States, and see whether it will solve their national and economic problems for them.

The result of this policy has been to ignore what is happening in Egypt and not to take any initiative, however small, to improve relations. In fact it is wrong to let the Middle East region become more and more linked to the United States.

Do the Soviets want to wait until Pershing and cruise missiles are deployed on Arab soil, to be aimed at the socialist countries?

The Soviet Union well knows the balance of social powers in the Arab countries, particularly Egypt. It knows that the open-door policy has created a class that is hostile to economic development and democracy, and fully loyal to the United States. It knows that Egypt, under Mubarak's leadership, is seeking productive development and consolidation of democracy and is ridding Egypt's traditional nonalignment policy of the defects that have marred it.

What have the Soviet comrades done in the face of these conditions?

We are afraid to say that they have continued to pursue the "wait and see" policy without contributing to the development of the new, positive Egyptian policy. I will cite here a few examples:

The Soviet Union refused to send an invitation to the NDP youth to attend the youth festival in Moscow, despite the party's willingness to send a delegation.

The Soviet authorities went along with the Arab rejectionist elements on the festival's preparatory committee when they refused to invite the ruling party's youth.

The Soviet economic delegation that came to Egypt several months ago did not show the flexibility desirable to help Egypt in rescheduling debts.

In the past few weeks, the Soviet Union has been adopting an inflexible stand on the issue of exporting Egyptian commodities produced by national capital — commodities that have no market other than the socialist countries. This inflexibility means contributing to the weakening of our national capital — the only power capable of building Egypt side by side with the public sector.

The Soviet Union is still gambling on the rejectionist countries and generously supporting them and providing them with arms, despite the fact that these countries take no action whatever against Israeli occupation and played a principal role in the genocide committed against the Palestinian people and in the division of the PLO.

Not once has the Soviet Union approached the Egyptian leadership regarding the question of an international conference to solve the Middle East problem. It is content to make statements against unilateral solutions and colonialist conspiracies.

The Soviet Union has never invited Egyptian journalists and writers of all political persuasions to visit the Soviet Union and discuss matters with their Soviet counterparts.

No one knows why the Soviet Union has stopped sending Soviet tourist delegations to Egypt, although it used to do so several years ago. Meanwhile thousands of Egyptian tourists visit the Soviet Union every year, even when Egyptian-Soviet relations are in their worst state.

The Soviet Union has so far shown no willingness to contribute to the Egyptian development plan. It is true that there are Egyptian projects to which the Soviet Union contributes with machinery and experts, but these are old projects under existing contracts. We wouuld like to know how far is the Soviet Union ready to contribute to production development in Egypt.

We are making these observations from our standpoint as supporters of Egyptian-Soviet friendship, which is in the interest of both peoples, and because we do not want imperialist domination of the area. Rather, we want to deal with both superpowers and with both of the camps which comprise the world, on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

It is incumbent on the Soviet Union to come with successive initiatives to help the countries of the area to achieve this objective. Egypt is the biggest of these powers, and relations with any other country are of no value without it. This has been proven by history and reality. I believe that the Arab peoples and their rulers have learned some precious lessons during the past few weeks.

AL-JUMHURIYAH Views Significance of U.S. Aid

PM251103 Cairo AL-MUMHURIYAH in Arabic
22 Oct 85 p 5

[Muhammad al-Hayawan "Word of Love" column]

[Text] The U.S. aid to Egypt is not a charity, because the United States does not know the charity system. Nor is it for the sake of the Egyptian people's dark eyes, because the United States loves only Israel in the area. U.S. aid is not a surplus which the United States distributes to the world, because it dumps surplus food in the sea, rather than give it to people who suffer from drought, for example.

The United States gives aid to Egypt in order to protect its vital interests in the area and to confront Soviet influence in the Middle East. We have accepted this because our interests are similar, because we too do not want Soviet influence or communism.

The United States is aware that Egypt is the gate to the Arab world and Africa, and that it has strong influence on these two regions, despite the attempts to isolate Egypt from the Arabs.

The United States is quite confident that Egypt wants to be free of the communist microbe and to immunize itself and others against that disease. This is in the U.S. interest, and it is the reason why it pays. It pays for its own protection first of all; it is not doing Egypt a favor with this aid. We receive this aid without making concessions because we receive it within the context of the agreement. We are not involved, for example, in an alliance with the United States. We do not give the Americans bases in Egypt, because giving such bases would place Egypt in the U.S. military orbit. We do not accept what the United States imposes or tries to impose on us in the form of suspect relations with Israel, because peace with Israel does not mean entering into close friendship or strategic cooperation with it. It is a neighboring country whose existence we have recognized. Our relations with it are within the boundaries of Egyptian, national, and Arab interests. The U.S. aid has nothing at all to do with this.

Therefore talk about U.S. aid is irrelevant because the U.S. interest in the face of communism is still valid and because Egypt's interest in protecting itself against communism is also still valid. Those in Egypt or in the United States who are trying to talk about cutting off aid, in fact, want to strike at the U.S. interests and Egypt's interests. I believe that it is in the U.S. interest for Egypt to be strong and rich.

U.S. Lack of Psychological Understanding Viewed

NC260813 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
0525 GMT 26 Oct 85

[From the press review]

[Text] Writing under the headline: "The Psychology of Nations," *AL-AHRAM* today cites President Husni Mubarak's statement that Americans live miles away from the Middle East and their calculations do not account for the psychological makeup of the people living in our part of the world. The problem with U.S. politicians and researchers, the paper contends, is that they rely completely on dry statistics supplied by computers and overlook the psychology of the nations involved. The United States, the paper writes, is the most advanced country in the fields of technology and computers. However, the paper adds, it certainly is not doing equally well in terms of understanding the mentality and traditions of other nations, or the subtleties of their pride and dignity. Actually, many qualities that the American public and media hold as meritorious and associate with success are not respected in the Third World, where people consider them dishonest, *AL-AHRAM* argues.

Some 20 years ago, the paper notes, two Americans wrote a book entitled "The Ugly American" to illustrate the negative aspect of U.S. foreign aid and the U.S. Administration's treatment of the recipient countries. Six months ago, on the 10th anniversary of the last American soldier's departure from Vietnam following the fall of Saigon to the rebels, Nobel Laureate Henry Kissinger produced a series of essays dealing with the painful lessons of the Vietnam tragedy. How much have the Americans learned from reading "The Ugly American," or from the lessons of Vietnam? Have they begun to take into account the psychology of nations? We are still wondering, the paper concludes.

Kurds Claim Capture of Two Soviet 'Experts'

AU292114 Paris AFP in English 2028 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Paris, Oct 29 (AFP) — Kurdish guerrillas in Iraq have captured two Soviet experts and are holding them at the headquarters of the Kurdistan Patriotic Union (KPU) in the "liberated zones of Iraqi Kurdistan," according to a KPU communique issued here today.

The communique said the two Russians were captured on October 10 near Irbil in northern Iraq and "will not be freed until the authorities concerned have contacted and negotiated with the KPU leadership." The two captives were named as Volodya Andriov and Volodya Ivan Ivanotrov.

The communique also accused the Iraqi Government of arresting since September more than 900 Kurdish children aged from 8 to 14 in the northern Iraqi city of Sulaymaniyah.

KPU guerrillas announced a resumption of their attacks on Iraqi targets in January this year after talks broke down aimed at a rapprochement with the Baghdad government.

Aircraft Raid Ardeshir, Cyrus Oil Fields 30 Oct

JN301108 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1104 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Oct (INA) — Iraqi fighter aircraft carried out two devastating raids on the Ardeshir and Cyrus oil fields today. A military spokesman told INA today that the two raids were carried out at 1250 [0950 GMT] today and all the fighter aircraft returned safely to base.

Communique Reports 28-29 Oct Air Raids

JN291734 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Communique No 2,004 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 29 October 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant Armed Forces continue their heroic confrontation of the remnants of barbarism and aggression in order to make the Iranian rulers pay a heavy price for their insistence on war.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today.

1. As an expression of the will of our great people and wise leadership to impose peace and the logic of justice on the Iranian regime by depriving it of the means of aggression, our giant Air Force planes carried out the following missions:

a. Two successful raids on the Ilam radio and television stations and their transmitters at 1225 [0925 GMT] today.

b. A successful air raid on the Bahregan oil field at 1315 today.

c. A successful and bold strike against the telecommunications station in Karand at 1600 today.

After carrying out their duty, the brave eagles of the air returned with their aircraft both safe and triumphant under God's care and protection.

2. An enemy group tried to approach our positions in the Maysan IV Army Corps sector. Our brave fighters confronted them with all types of weapons and forced them to flee from our artillery fire.

3. One of our patrols in the V Army Corps northern sector was carrying out its duty in no-man's-Land when it found the following: one 106-mm gun, one RPG-7 launcher, and one sniper rifle, in addition to other equipment the enemy left behind in previous battles.

4. Our capable artillery delivered intensive strikes against enemy forward positions in the East Basra III Army Corps sector, destroying four infantry positions, setting them on fire, and killing their occupants. Our forces also destroyed one excavator. Fire and columns of smoke were seen rising from it.

5. Seeking peaceful living, new groups of Iranian civilians defected to our forward units. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

6. The forces of the clique of tyranny and charlatanism ruling Iran shelled the suburbs of Mandali with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 29 October 1985

Iranian Claims of Hitting Oil Installations Denied

JN291544 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1530 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Oct (INA) — Iraq today denied claims that Iranian aircraft hit Iraqi oil installations. In a statement to INA, a military spokesman said that two Iranian planes tried to infiltrate into Iraq's international borders in the Maysan Governorate, but were forced to flee before reaching any vital target. The spokesman emphasized that there are no oil targets in the area which the Iranians mentioned.

Saddam Confers With France's Roland Dumas

JN291432 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1324 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Oct (INA) — President Saddam Husayn received French External Relations Minister Roland Dumas and his delegation here today. Dumas conveyed to him a verbal message from French President Francois Mitterrand stressing the steadiness and continuation of the broad friendship relations between France and Iraq.

President Saddam Husayn expressed his appreciation for France's unwavering stand and stressed that relations between Iraq and France, which cover all fields, express the Iraqi and French peoples' fundamental interests and firm stand for independence. These relations are also in harmony with their joint principles supporting peace and stability in the region and the world.

During the meeting, the two sides emphasized their desire to hold contacts on all levels and exchange ideas about issues of common concern. They also discussed in detail the war Iran is launching and is insisting on continuing against Iraq despite the will of the international community. President Saddam Husayn emphasized Iraq's firm stand on reaching a peaceful, just, and comprehensive settlement to the war between Iraq and Iran according to international law.

They also discussed the situation in the Middle East. In this regard, President Saddam Husayn stressed Iraq's firm support for the PLO in its capacity as the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative, indicating that any attempt to cancel the PLO's role will only show ignorance regarding the region. President Saddam Husayn stressed Iraq's concern for Arab solidarity and its desire to enhance peace and stability in the region.

The French minister showed an understanding of Iraq's stands and expressed his government's appreciation of them. He explained his country's stand supporting a peaceful end to the war on the basis of international law. He also explained his government's stand toward the situation in the Middle East.

President Saddam Husayn appreciated the French Government's stands which understand the Palestinian Arab people's issue.

Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; the president's secretary; the French ambassador in Baghdad; and the head of the Middle East department of the French External Relations Ministry attended the meeting.

Dumas on Relations

JN291605 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1535 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Oct (INA) — French External Relations Minister Roland Dumas has emphasized the strength of relations between Iraq and France.

At a press conference held here today in the presence of Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, Dumas said that these relations are excellent and distinguished in terms of their seriousness, importance, and content. He added: My talks with Iraqi officials dealt with bilateral relations in various areas, the Iraqi-Iranian war, the situation in the Arab region, and international issues of common concern.

He expressed the French Government's appreciation of Iraq's independent policy and definite desire to end the war with Iran and establish peace between the two countries on the basis of international law. He stressed his country's support for all efforts and initiatives aimed at stopping this war and attaining a comprehensive peace and stability in the region.

Roland Dumas said that the Iraqi and French sides stressed the need to intensify bilateral meetings in order to promote cooperation in various fields.

Ramadan Receives Dumas

JN291132 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1120 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 29 Oct (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, met with Roland Dumas, French External Relations minister and his accompanying delegation here today.

During the meeting the two sides discussed bilateral relations in all spheres, ways of promoting economic relations, expanding trade exchange, and enhancing French companies' participation in the implementation of Iraqi development projects in consideration of the advanced relations of cooperation between France and Iraq. The French and Iraqi officials also discussed the latest developments in the Iraq-Iran war and the current international situation. The meeting was attended by the French ambassador in Baghdad and the Iraqi ambassador in Paris.

Dumas Departs 29 Oct

JN292111 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] French External Relations Minister Roland Dumas and his delegation left Baghdad this evening at the end of a 2-day visit. Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; some Foreign Ministry officials; and the French ambassador in Baghdad saw him off.

Saddam Meets UAE's Al-'Utaybah; Messages Conveyed

JN291341 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1320 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Oct (INA) — President Saddam Husayn received UAE Petroleum and Natural Resources Minister Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah here today. During the meeting Al-'Utaybah conveyed a verbal message from Moroccan King Hassan II and UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al-Nuhayyan on the current Arab situation and the Casablanca summit resolutions. The meeting was attended by Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and the president's secretary.

'Izzat Ibrahim Receives Sierra Leonean Minister

JN301054 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1035 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Oct (INA) — RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim received Dr Stevens, Sierra Leonean minister of state for foreign affairs, today. During the meeting, the Sierra Leonean minister delivered a written message for President Saddam Husayn from Sierra Leonean President Siaka Stevens on ways of promoting bilateral relations.

Further Reportage on 'Arafat Talks in Amman

Talks End

JN292052 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1645 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] The Palestinian-Jordanian summit talks ended in Amman last night. They dealt with the latest developments in the Palestinian-Jordanian joint move and the need to strengthen the move with mutual understanding in order to achieve the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement's objectives. During the summit talks, the two sides also stressed the need to adhere to that agreement.

A statement issued by the Palestinian side to the summit talks last night said that brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] presented a comprehensive picture of the political situation and the developments in the Palestine question on all levels. The statement also poined out that the Palestinian and the Jordanian sides agreed to continue dialogue and coordination on firm bases and with sufficient and mutual understanding of all the issues of common interest.

'Arafat Chairs Meeting

JN292103 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1645 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] presided over a meeting of the Palestinian leadership in Amman this morning. During the meeting, they discussed all issues pertaining to the importance of the continuation of the Palestinian-Jordanian joint move to confront all the challenges facing the Palestine question and the Arab nation. Brother leader Abu 'Ammar chaired a meeting of the Palestinian leadership before his meeting with King Husayn in Amman last night.

Al-Rifa'i, 'Arafat Meet

JN291848 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Another round of talks between the Jordanian side, headed by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, and the Palestinian side, headed by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, was held at the Prime Ministry this evening. The meeting lasted for about 3 hours.

A Jordanian official spokesman has stated that the meeting was aimed at continuing talks on topics discussed at the Royal Hashemite Court last night under the chairmanship of His Majesty King Husayn. Today's talks dealt with details pertaining to Jordanian-Palestinian moves on the international level, as well as the means to coordinate joint action in a manner guaranteeing this joint action's integration with general Arab efforts serving the Palestine question. A detailed discussion on procedures to avoid obstacles which may hamper the soundness of joint action was held. The talks were held in a fraternal and cordial atmosphere characterized by frankness and clarity, out of a desire to safeguard the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement.

The meeting was attended on the Jordanian side by Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, Deputy Prime Minister 'Abd al-Wahhab al-Majali, Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri, General Intelligence Director Lieutenant General Tariq 'Ala' al-Din, and Royal Hashemite Court Director General Raja'i al-Dajani. It was attended on the Palestinian side by Salah Khalaf, Khalil al-Wazir, 'Abd al-Rahim Ahmad, 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Yahya, and Hani al-Hasan.

'Arafat News Conference

JN291916 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1700 GMT 29 Oct 85

["Details" of news conference granted by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel in Amman on 29 October; questioners not identified — read by announcer]

[Text] [Question] Mr PLO Executive Committee Chairman, how do you assess your meeting with King Husayn?

['Arafat] It was conducted in a constructive and brotherly atmosphere. We talked openly about all the issues that have come up and which we are still facing. We defy [natahadda] the Israeli-U.S. raid which was aimed at my residence and house in Tunis and the U.S. fighter planes' hijacking of the Egyptian civilian airliner which took place on Reagan's orders. We held constructive talks in a fraternal and cordial atmosphere with His Majesty King Husayn. During these talks we discussed the joint challenges facing us following the raid on Tunis and against Tunisia.

[Question] Does this mean that joint Palestinian- Jordanian action is contiinuing on new bases?

['Arafat] The new bases you are talking about are old bases that have been renovated. There is further cooperation and coordination on a solid basis in order to confront all the difficulties hampering the march of peace and the march of Jordanian-Palestinian efforts to establish a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East — efforts blessed by the Casabalanca Arab summit.

[Question] During yesterday's meetings, did you decide to form one committee or committees for coordination and cooperation between the PLO and Jordan?

['Arafat] You should take into consideration the fact that discussion is still under way. Today we have another round of talks. In general, I think there will be a permanent committee. There was no such committee in the past. Yesterday we decided that this committee should be permanent in order to promote coordination and cooperation within this framework.

[Question] Has His Majesty King Husayn asked for an end to armed struggle and recognition of UN Resolutions 242 and 338?

['Arafat] The U.S. Administration, particularly Secretary of State Shultz, asked for this or something similar, and not His Majesty King Husayn. I was told about the talks held with his

majesty by some official friends in Jordan. My answer is: We are suffering under Zionist occupation and according to the UN Charter and resolutions all peoples and nations under occupation are entitled to use all methods to resist that occupation and persecution. Accordingly, we follow international legitimacy in our resistance to Zionist occupation.

[Question] Did the talks deal with the Italian ship and what happened in London?

['Arafat] During our general evaluation we discussed all problems and challenges facing us as an Arab nation, such as the threats posed to Tunisian and Egyptian sovereignty and the aggression against the PLO headquarters in Tunis, as well as what has happened despite all the efforts by the PLO and Egyptians to solve the problem of the *Achille Lauro* in compliance with the request by Italian Prime Minister Craxi. As a Palestinian -Egyptian-Italian working team we succeeded in attaining that positive result.

It is true that we are worried about the killing of the American. We oppose what happened and we oppose the terrorist act in which we lost Alexander Odeh, an American of Palestinian origin, although he was under U.S. protection. This issue was discussed during our overall evaluation and during our talks yesterday. What happened was serious and important because it was the first time that such a thing has happened.

In the past they [the Americans] used to say: We are helping the Israelis economically, financially, militarily, and so forth. But at present the U.S. Administration is pushingAmerica to participate — and this is very important — in the Arab-Israeli confrontation conflict. The same role was played by Johnson in Vietnam and now Reagan is playing the same role in the Middle East crisis and in the Arab-Israeli confrontation and conflict. This is grave on all levels, not only now, but also in the future.

[Question] Will you try to renew contacts with the British?

['Arafat] We are trying to make contact with all our friends, with all the European countries, with the EEC countries, and in the United Nations, as well as with the British Government.

[Question] Did you say that the United States has declared war on the PLO?

['Arafat] Yes. This became clear with their participation in the Israeli air raid. It was not an Israeli air raid, but a U.S.-Israeli air raid. This was revealed by Israeli radio on 4 October when it announced that the Israeli Government had informed the U.S. Administration of this air raid and that the United States.gave it a green light. It was not a military raid, but an attempt to assassinate the PLO chairman because he is one of the signatories of the Palestinian-Jordanian agreement.

Moreover, during his contact with President Mubarak, Reagan announced that he agreed to have the four hijackers tried by the PLO and by me personally. But he completely retreated and issued clear orders to the planes of the U.S. 6th Fleet to hijack the Egyptian civilian plane. They [the Americans] also used Delta Forces to besiege the Egyptian plane which was carrying President Mubarak's envoy, a PLO Executive Committee member, and the four hijackers.

They also used their influence and pressure to prevent the PLO chairman from participating in the UN anniversary celebrations. Reagan not only threatened the United Nations, but also made a strange announcement for fear that the General Assembly might agree to that [inviting 'Arafat]. Knowing that we would get approval by 120 votes, he announced that he would not grant me an entry visa to the United States. I have the right to ask American public opinion: Why not?

High-level contacts took place between the U.S. Administration and the PLO to release American hostages in Tehran. You know that 13 American hostages, as well as several bodies, were released as a result of our mediation in [word indistinct] operation. We sent Bishop Capucchi and Bishop Iliya Khuri and, following a personal request from Henry Kissinger himself, we provided facilities twice for thousands of American citizens regarding their departure from Beirut. I defy the U.S. Administration to give me any evidence that during our presence in Beirut any American was harmed. You may [words indistinct].

A personal letter from Kissinger was sent to me through the Egyptian Government in which he thanked the PLO and me personally for our efforts in twice evacuating U.S. citizens from Beirut. We must not forget that during our presence in Beirut the U.S. Embassy as well as other foreign embassies were under our protection. At the same time, instead of extending thanks to the Palestinians and the Egyptians who saved the lives of more than 400 passengers, as well as the crew of the cruise ship *Achille Lauro*, certain incidents took place. The sovereignty of a country friendly to the United States, namely Egypt, was violated in an action against the PLO. Why? Can you give me an answer? Certainly you cannot. This supports my evidence.

President Reagan is pushing the United States to become completely involved in the Middle East crisis and in the Arab-Israeli conflict. This is what happened in Johnson's era, when he involved the United States in Vietnam. This is very dangerous to all of us, not only to the PLO.

[Question] When will you visit Cairo?

['Arafat] Very soon.

[Question] There are clear-cut U.S. conditions in order forthe PLO and 'Arafat to become qualified to participate in the peace process.

['Arafat] I do not need their qualification. Therefore, you must delete the word qualified.

[Question] In order to be able to participate in the peace process, the PLO and Yasir 'Arafat must accept or reject some clear lines and conditions. These conditions are represented first by the fact that 'Arafat must lay down arms and second that he must recognize UN Resolutions 242 and 338, as well as Israel. What is the position which would be supported by Arab citizens regarding these issues?

['Arafat] The Palestinian people are the side which determines whether the PLO will or will not participate. The leader of the people is the PLO. I want to say that there will be no peace, no solution, and no security in the region if national, legitimate rights are overlooked. The United Nations and most countries of the world recognize the PLO as the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative. Therefore, what they call qualification should be directed to other people, not to me. I do not beg for any qualification from other people and there will be neither peace nor stability in this region by overlooking the PLO or the Palestinian people's legitimate rights as approved by the United Nations. I want to say that if they could overlook the PLO they would do it.

They said that there would be no war after Al-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem. What do you call the 88-day war and the war of attrition in the south? They failed to achieve peace or a solution in the region because the PLO, despite 3 years of war on all fronts, managed to reaffirm that it is a basic factor in the Middle East, whether they accept this or not.

[Question] Is there hope of beginning a dialogue among the PLO, Jordan, and the United States?

['Arafat] As I have mentioned, we will try to contact them [the Americans] in their capacity as a superpower. It should be clear that President Reagan insists on involving the United States in the Middle East crisis.

[Question] Throughout your talks with His Majesty King Husayn, have you agreed on what was right and what was wrong in London? What was wrong?

['Arafat] We have completely reassessed the situation. We took into consideration that we should try to overcome this tragedy. I call it a tragedy in all its aspects. We have decided to form a committee for coordination.

[Question] Will the Syrian-Jordanian rapprochement affect Jordan's relationship with the PLO?

['Arafat] Yes, undoubtedly it affects this relationship. I call on President al-Asad to join the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. We have a decision from the PNC to open a new chapter with Syria on a solid basis without interference in Syrian affairs.

[Question] Is there a committee to achieve rapprochement between Syria and the PLO?

['Arafat] No, there is no such committee because we have not asked for this.

[Question] Do you want to [achieve rapprochement with Syria]?

['Arafat] I have to follow PNC decisions.

[Question] If Reagan insists on applying the policy aimed at involving the United States in the Arab-Israeli conflict, how will the situation develop?

['Arafat] We, as an Arab nation, should resist the U.S. Administration. They can say that they are a superpower. However, they should remember Vietnam. Here, it will be more complicated than Vietnam. They have more interests in this region than Vietnam. They should recall that when I left Beirut I said that the volcano will not become dormant. At that time, nobody, including the U.S. Administration and President Reagan personally, listened to me. What happened later? What happened two times to their embassy in Beirut and to the U.S. Marines, who were forced to quickly flee Beirut?

Who knows what will be the next step? You should remember the aggression against us in Beirut in accordance with the plan approved by the U.S. Administration when Haig was the secretary of state; he believed that he could achieve the goals of the invasion within 3 to 4 days. What happened? Eighty-eight days of steadfastness, although they used the most sophisticated U.S. weapons against us. Remember all this and you will learn from history.

[Question] What about the Jordanian-Palestinian relationship?

['Arafat] Our relationship with our brothers in Jordan is strong and rooted in history. This relationship was approved by the PNC, which recommended the establishment of special and distinguished relations between the PLO and Jordan. This was underscored in the 17th PNC session which was held in Amman so as to establish these distinguished relations on a confederation basis. This relationship is so strong it cannot be affected by an incident here or there.

[Question] Are you ready to sign a statement condemning terrorism?

['Arafat] Do not forget that I led a committee at the Casablanca conference which drafted a resolution against terrorism. We, the Palestinians, are victims of terrorism. We are victims of organized Zionist state terrorism. Therefore, we are against occupation and persecution, which are a kind of terrorism.

[Question] When is the right time for your acceptance of UN Resolutions 242 and 338?

['Arafat] I am ready to accept all UN resolutions relating to the Palestine question. You cannot say that I want only a piece of the cake.

New Committee Set Up

JN292059 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1645 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Brother Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], Fatah Central Committee member, has announced that the Jordanian and Palestinian sides agreed to form a joint committee empowered to decide on any issue pertaining to the Palestinian-Jordanian joint move. [Sentence indistinct]. A third round of talks began in Amman this evening between the Palestinian side led by brother leader Abu

'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] and the Jordanian side led by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i to resume discussions on details of the latest developments and their effect on the Palestine question and the Palestinian-Jordanian joint political move.

King, Queen To Visit Luxembourg 'Early' Nov
JN291247 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] A spokesman for the Royal Hashemite Court has announced that at the invitation of their royal highnesses the grand duke and duchess of Luxembourg, His Majesty King Husayn and Her Majesty Queen Nur al-Husayn will pay an official visit to Luxembourg in early November as guests of the grand duke and duchess.

During this visit, His Majesty King Husayn will hold talks with the Luxembourg prime minister as well as the minister of foreign affairs, who is the president of the EC Commission.

The king will also meet with the heads of the European institutions in Luxembourg.

Syrian Official Discusses Kidnapped Soviets' Fate

NC300702 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0530 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an, chief of the Syrian intelligence department in Lebanon, visited Prime Minister Rashid Karami yesterday. He also met with Minister Nabih Birri for a second time. He then met with 'Asim Qansuh, regional secretary of the Ba'th Party organization in Lebanon.

According to sources of the National Union Front, Brig Gen Kan'an discussed the fate of the [kidnapped] Soviet diplomats and the efforts being made to secure their release during his Beirut meetings. He also reviewed the results of the meetings held by the Tripartite Committee [Amal-Progressive Socialist Party-Lebanese Forces] in Damascus.

Minister Birri affirmed that the current phase must be used to prepare for a national conference that will make all the parties assume their responsibilities for leading the country toward salvation. He expected a national conference to convene soon if matters proceed according to plan.

Japanese Embassy Employees Kidnapped in West Beirut

Radio Reports Three Victims

NC291800 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1715 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] A group of gunmen led by a member of the Khafajah family kidnapped three Japanese Embassy employees in West Beirut today. The kidnapped employees are Admond Ghattas, Maurice Ghattas, and Andre Maqdisi. They were traveling in a blue Opel.

KYODO: Two Kidnapped

OW300023 Tokyo KYODO in English 0014 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Nicosia, Cyprus, Oct. 29 KYODO — Two Lebanese employees at the Japanese Embassy in Beirut were kidnapped in the Lebanese capital by three armed men tuesday, according to a report from the embassy.

The two employees are brothers, 36 and 31, who are Greek Orthodox church believers living in East Beirut, the embassy report said.

Spellings of their names are not available yet. The elder brother works at the embassy as a driver and the younger brother as a clerk.

The two were kidnapped by the three armed men aboard a jeep when the two crossed the line from East Beirut into West Beirut on their way to the embassy Tuesday morning.

Considering the situation of the kidnapping, this may not be a crime aimed at the Japanese Embassy, First Secretary Hideki Shimazaki of the embassy said.

The kidnapped men may have been involved in a conflict between Islamic and Christian groups, he said.

Shunji Nishimura, charge d'affaires at the Japanese Embassy, is contacting with the Lebanese Foreign Ministry and security authorities as well as Islamic militia organizations in West Beirut to confirm their safety and seek their early release, the report said.

In Lebanon, U.S. and French diplomats and journalists have been kidnapped so far. [sentence as received] On September 30, four members of the Soviet Embassy in Beirut were kidnapped and one of them was killed.

But this was the first kidnapping involving staff of the Japanese Embassy in Beirut.

Lebanese Forces Statement on AL-'AMAL, Education

NC291807 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1615 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Statement issued by the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee on 29 October]

[Text] In response to the pleas made by Maronite Patriarch Cardinal Mar Antonius Butrus Khuraysh, the press syndicate, and the editors' syndicate, the executive committee decided to cut short the ban on the *AL-'AMAL* paper. The newspaper will reappear beginning Thursday, 31 October.

The Executive Committee reaffirms its eagerness to safeguard public freedoms, particularly the freedom of the press. However, it wishes to stress that there is a distinction between journalism as a professional pursuit and journalism as a means of performing political party tasks.

The executive committee also appointed Saj'an al-Qazzi as editor in chief of *AL-'AMAL* and called on all employees of the paper to return to normal working as of tomorrow, 30 October.

In addition, the Executive Committee discussed relations between students and the administration, both in schools and in universities. In this respect, out of concern for the conditions and standards of education, and also to preclude any attempt at taking advantage of East Beirut's essential and leading institutions, the executive committee has decided the following:

1. Students must not interfere with the administrative and educational affairs of either schools or universities. The independence of these educational institutions must be maintained.

2. Party and non-educational meetings are to be banned on school and university campuses.

3. The Lebanese Forces are placing all their resources at the disposal of school and university officials, to prevent any violation by the students of the regulations of these institutions.

4. The lebanese Forces Executive Committee calls on all students, particularly those who are members of the Lebanese Forces, to strictly observe educational and administrative systems and regulations and reminds them that violators will be punished.

The Executive Committee is hopeful that all students will respond positively to these measures in order to keep up their educational performance and maintain standards in school certificates and university degrees.

Qabalan Pledges To Halt 'Excesses' in West Beirut

NC300944 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0915 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Ja'farite Mufti 'Abd al-Amir Qabalan has pledged to act to stop the excesses being practiced by certain Shi'ite men belonging to Hizballah and the Amal Movement. These excesses are targeted against Christian and Sunnite citizens in West Beirut. He said that he will confront all abnormal practices and excesses. The mufti made this pledge at a meeting with the mufti of Jabal Lebanon Shaykh Muhammad 'Ali al-Juzo, who visited him at his home in Al-Jiyah.

Syria's Khaddam To Send Agreement to President

NC291440 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1415 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Some Lebanese deputies, who met with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, have quoted him as saying that he will send the Tripartite Committee's agreement to the president and the prime minister for their comments. After that, they will call for a national conference to decide upon the agreement. The national conference's decision will then be adopted and sent to the Chamber of Deputies. The chamber will discuss and endorse it as a future constitutional document.

Karami Comments on Damascus Agreement, Cabinet

NC291430 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Remarks by Prime Minister Rashid Karami in response to questions by unidentified correspondents following his meeting with President Amin al-Jumayyil on 29 October — recorded]

[Text] [Karami] I have met with his excellency the president following his return from a trip abroad. During his trip, he conveyed the [Lebanese] message and delivered his significant speech [at the UN General Assembly] in which he expressed Lebanese opinions and defended Lebanese interests. Our meeting provided an opportunity to review current events in Lebanon, as well as the discussions being held by the Tripartite Committee. These discussions seek to clarify matters in an attempt to delineate solutions to salvage Lebanon from its painful conditions.

Pending the achievement of our goals, we are all hopeful that such efforts will succeed in enabling Lebanon to ride out these conflicts, which serve no party or the Lebanese. Hence, we are prepared to discuss and to contribute to anything that is able to facilitate matters. By such means we hope that the aspirations of all the people can be achieved; namely, salvation based on a sound reconciliatory foundation that can move Lebanon toward a firm road and, consequently, end all the security issues and political struggles. Lebanon has reached the point where we can no longer maintain silence or exhibit more patience than Job himself.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, as an official, have you been informed of the contents of the agreement reached by the parties in Damascus?

[Karami] Like you, I read about this in the papers and hear about it from some people, and I cannot tell if they are conveying the truth. Therefore, I can say that we have not actually been briefed on anything written yet.

[Question] In view of the ongoing events and developments, do you think that a Cabinet session will be held soon?

[Karami] There is no doubt that the people are looking forward to the agreement under discussion. Some people are continuously saying that this agreement will constitute a decisive boundary between the past and the future. Therefore, we are waiting for any new development. Our decision to convene a Cabinet session will depend on this.

Forces' Takeover of Phalangist Media Detailed

NC291016 Beirut AL-SAFIR in Arabic
25 Oct 85 p 3

[Excerpt] After the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee banned the publication of the Phalangist *AL-'AMAL* newspaper, it seems that the Phalangist media are dying, and that the "Forces" have become the "sole voice" discussing the eastern areas' problems.

Since *AL-'AMAL* and the LEBANESE NEWS AGENCY, which is located in the same building, have been banned and the Forces Executive Committee has seized the Phalangist "Radio Voice of Lebanon," only one radio station is left for the Phalangist Party. This station is "the Voice of Right," which broadcasts on FM from Brummana and is directed by Sam'an Karam.

At the same time, the audio, visual, and printed media of the 'Forces" Committee have multiplied. They now have two radio stations, "Voice of Lebanon" and "Radio Free Lebanon," as well as a television station, the "Lebanese Broadcasting Corporation." They also have a weekly political magazine, *AL-MASIRAH*. At the "Forces" headquarters, the magazine's employees declared in a news conference the day before yesterday that *AL-MASIRAH* will be published again. In addition, *AL-JUMHURIYAH* newspaper is considered to be very close to the "Forces."

Khaddam Receives CPSU Official Brutents 29 Oct
JN301233 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Damascus — Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received at 1000 today Karen Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department. Felix Fedotov, the USSR ambassador in Damascus, attended the meeting. Talks revolved around the current situation in the region.

Libya's Jallud Meets Junblatt 29 Oct in Damascus
LD291942 Tripoli JANA in English 1757 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Damascus, Safar 15, Oct 29, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmed Jallud received this morning, at his residence in the Syrian capital Damascus, Walid Junblatt, the leader of the Lebanese Socialist Progressive Party, accompanied by Riadh Ra'ad, the party's foreign relations official.

AL-BA'TH Discusses Israeli Concept of Peace
JN300910 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 30 Oct 85

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Israel's Peace Claims Deceive No One" *AL-BA'TH* says: Zionist leaders continue to elaborate on their conflicting concepts of peace plans which have been a topic for discussion in the region for a long time. Within the terrorist team ruling Tel Aviv, these concepts take the form of contradictory statements and communiques, particularly since all the Zionist-U.S. ideas calling for direct negotiations on the basis of the Camp David accords have reached a dead end.

No matter how contradictory or different the yardsticks, the Zionist peace concepts in the region never deviate from the framework of the Zionist policy of expansion and terrorism. Thus, the peace that Tel Aviv requires becomes Arab capitulation through which the Arabs would give everything to the Zionist negotiator without obtaining anything in return.

That's why Zionist Prime Minister Peres, following his return to Tel Aviv and his consultations with some Likud leaders, hastened to clarify his position which had been misunderstood by some of those who closely follow the developments in the Zionist stand, a position which he incorporated in his speech at the UN General Assembly last week when he submitted a detailed concept by his government of the peace operation.

The clarification Peres made in Tel Aviv the day before yesterday irrefutably shows that the Zionist government is not ready to accept any PLO representation in any negotiating Arab delegation and is also not ready to accept any of the formulas on an international conference. Peres' clarification also affirms that the negotiations Israel wants are bilateral negotiations for the conclusion of a bilateral agreement that would start where Camp David left off and that would infuse new life into it.

AL-BA'TH adds: This emphasizes the importance of Al-Asad's speech he delivered at the first conference of inter-American parliamentarians of Arab descent last Saturday, when he said that Syria will not be deceived and no one should be deceived by the talks of some Israeli leaders on peace because peace in their opinion is that we acknowledge their wresting of the land and their imposition of their hegemony on our region. In short, the peace that Israel wants, as comrade leader President Hafiz al-Asad stated in his historic speech, means complete Arab capitulation.

Syria, which realizes this, works with all its power to confront it and arranges its affairs on the basis of preventing this capitulation and this hegemony with all the means it possesses, irrespective of the price it has to pay.

Husayn Message to Peres; More on Joint Control

TA300750 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 30 Oct 85 pp 1, 2

[Report by Yehuda Litani, 'Aqiva Eldar, and Tzvi Bar'el]

[Excerpt] Last week King Husayn conveyed a message to the prime minister in which he said that the sharp attack on Peres' UN speech published in the *JORDAN TIMES*, Jordan's official English-language newspaper, does not necessarily reflect his opinion or Jordan's official line. The message was conveyed to Israel via political factors. This was reported yesterday by well-informed sources, who added that the message was meant to reassure the prime minister and signal to him that his UN speech is a basis for a dialogue.

The above-mentioned sources added that the official name given to the plan for joint Jordanian, Israeli, and Palestinian rule over the West Bank is power sharing [last two words in English]. According to these sources, this plan is primarily based on giving autonomy to the Palestinian inhabitants. Contrary to the Camp David plan, however, this autonomy will be on a territorial rather than a personal basis. According to them, the plan leaves the Israelis living in the territories subject to Israeli authority. The settlers will continue to be Israeli citizens to all intents and purposes. The physical control over the settlements will remain in Israel's hands. The sources said this is a temporary arrangement, and the details of the plan will apparently be changed as we get closer to consolidating full autonomy for the Palestinian inhabitants. Until that time, an appropriate arrangement will be found concerning the status of the Israeli settlements and their residents.

These sources also say that in recent months alternative plans for solving the problem of the West Bank have been prepared. However, the basic plan which the prime minister intends to negotiate with King Husayn — if and when negotiations with him are launched — will be the authority-sharing plan, which deals primarily with a division of authority among Jordan, Israel, and local Palestinians in ruling over the West Bank. The sources said that PLO participation in the negotiations will only be possible when it publicly announces a change in its position regarding UN Resolutions 242 and 338 and an end to terrorism.

Reports which arrived from Jordan yesterday say that a high-level official who is close to Husayn expressed pessimism yesterday regarding the continuation of the political process in the near future. He said that "Israel's current proposals are not sufficient." He added that in talks with Yasir 'Arafat, the Jordanians have so far been unable to convince 'Arafat and his aides to change their basic positions on the issue of terrorism and Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338.

Contrary to this, high-level official sources in Jerusalem yesterday said that "it will be possible to begin negotiations with Jordan within several months." These sources are convinced that Israel will eventually be forced to accept the PLO as a partner to the peace process, "although not in the initial stages." The sources said that in these first stages of the negotiations, Husayn will convince the PLO "to stand aside and give a tacit agreement to the initial steps." They said that the PLO will eventually change its position if it realizes that the sides are making progress in the negotiations — something that will endanger the PLO's position in the territories and outside of them.

These sources went on to say that in the past Jordan has been consistent in its demand that the Palestinian representatives from the territories who are slated to hold talks with U.S. diplomat Richard Murphy in Amman be completely identified with the PLO, and this will apparently continue to be the case unless there is a serious rift in relations with the PLO — something which is apparently not to be expected in the near future.

A high-level government official yesterday said that Husayn is now willing to participate in an international conference without a prior meeting between U.S. envoy Richard Murphy and the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. This removes the main obstacle on the road to negotiations with Israel, which will begin immediately after the opening of the conference. King Husayn now must decide whether to wait any longer for the PLO to agree to fulfill the conditions which would enable it to become involved in the negotiations, or whether to appoint Palestinian notables who are not identified with the PLO to the Jordanian-Palestinian representation.

'Full Understanding' on Negotiation Procedures

TA300920 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 30 Oct 85 p 1

[Report by political correspondent Yosi Melman]

[Excerpt] Israel and Jordan have reached "full understanding" about the way in which negotiations between the two countries will begin. This was stated by a senior source in the Prime Minister's Office who emphasized that this understanding was reached in recent political contacts.

Negotiations at the level of senior officials of both countries which would pave the way for a meeting between the Israeli and Jordanian prime ministers may begin by the end of the year. The picture emerging from foreign sources is that the meeting will take place after the UN secretary general or Security Council have agreed to provide their auspices and have issued a call to attain peace in the region. Direct negotiations between the two sides would start after a festive opening ceremony has been held.

'Source' Reports Details of Husayn-Peres Contacts

TA300756 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 30 Oct 85 p 2

[Report by Pinhas 'Inbari]

[Excerpt] A reliable source in the territories who is very well acquainted with what is happening in Jordan and who has recently returned from Amman has told our correspondent that in the contacts between Husayn and Peres which preceded Peres' address to the UN General Assembly, the Israeli prime minister refused to inform Husayn of the fate of the settlements in a political agreement.

King Husayn was disappointed by Peres' evasion and, in its aftermath, the Jordanian Government got the feeling that what is taking place now is not a genuine peace process but rather a propaganda campaign to win over U.S. public opinion. Consequently, at this stage King Husayn opted for a dialogue with Syria over a possible dialogue with Israel, although he basically wants to help Peres.

Sharon Says U.S. Intends To Dismantle Settlements

TA300758 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 30 Oct 85 p 1

[Report by Uri'el Ben-'Ami]

[Text] During a tour of the Jordan Rift Valley yesterday, Minister Ari'el Sharon told local settlers that the Americans intend to dismantle half of the settlements in Judaea, Samaria, and the Jordan Rift Valley in the framework of the negotiations with Husayn.

Minister Sharon told the settlers that the U.S. intelligence services have compiled a list of 65 settlements in Judaea, Samaria, and the Jordan Rift Valley — about half the number of settlements in these areas — which they believe may be dismantled because they are financially unsound.

Sharon did not mention the names of those settlements, but suggested that the settlers follow his upcoming tours in Judaea and Samaria. He said that the settlements he plans to visit are included in the list and that he would do everything he possibly could to develop and invest in them in order to strengthen them and prevent their dismantlement.

El Al Delegation in USSR Boosts Emigration Hopes

AU301201 Paris AFP in English 1148 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Moscow, Oct 30 (AFP) — A recent visit to Moscow by a delegation of Israel's national airline El Al has boosted hopes that the Soviet Union will speed up Jewish emigration after several months of impasse on the question. Diplomatic sources said the process could also be propelled forward by Moscow's desire to make a well-publicized humanitarian gesture prior to next month's summit meeting between Soviet Communist Party chief Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

The visit by the El Al delegation was not officially announced in Moscow. But Western diplomats said the meeting with Soviet officials likely focused on opening air links between the Soviet capital and Tel Aviv — which appears unlikely given the lack of diplomatic relations between the two since the 1967 Middle East war — or a once-only airlift of the Soviet Jews. The Jewish emigrants bound for Israel would probably transfer to El Al planes in Romania, the only East Bloc country that recognizes Israel, the diplomats said.

Israeli officials have insisted that any airlift provide a direct departure for Israel to eliminate the increasing number of Jews who leave the Soviet Union, but settle in North America rather than the Jewish state.

Figures on the number of Jews who would take part in the operation have not been published in Moscow, but Ya'aqov Tzur, the Israeli minister responsible for the integration of immigrants, recently spoke of "thousands." Western sources say some 400,000 of the approximately 2 million Soviet Jews would be willing to leave the country.

El Al Spokesman Denies Visit

TA301235 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] In Moscow reports are increasing about the possibility of opening the gates to allow the exit of Jews. Diplomats in the Soviet capital and Jewish sources have reiterated that Mikhail Gorbachev will approve the exit of thousands of Jews to Israel even before he meets with President Reagan next month in Geneva. This is in order to create an atmosphere sympathetic to the Soviet Union before the meeting. The sources pointed out that in recent days the offices of (Ovir), the offices which issue exit visas, have begun handling many more requests by Jews.

An El Al company delegation paid a visit to Moscow last week to discuss flying the immigrants to Israel via Bucharest. The sources explained that the Soviets are interested in flying the immigrants directly to Israel but, because of a lack of diplomatic ties, the Soviet airline company, Aeroflot, will fly the immigrants to the Romanian capital, and from there to Israel on El Al planes.

An El Al spokesman denied that a company delegation visited Moscow and discussed flying Jews to Israel. The spokesman told our correspondent Mikha'el Miro that nothing of the sort took place.

France Reportedly To Increase Military Cooperation

TA291823 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1500 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Paul Quiles, the new French defense minister, calls for tighter cooperation with Israel in the military sphere. Quiles passed a message to this effect to Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin. Our correspondent in the Knesset Gil Ronen reports.

[Begin recording] [Ronen] Knesset Member [MK] Aharon Nahmias of the Alignment met with the new French defense minister last week during Nahmias' visit to France as the guest of the French National Assembly. Nahmias carried with him a congratulatory message from Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin and Quiles answered with a message of his own.

[Nahmias] Mr Quiles told me that not only will the cooperation between the two armies continue, but it will strengthen and increase in many additional spheres. These relations are very important for Israel. I assume they are also very important for France too, since this is a mutual matter; if they increase and strengthen this will also be important for our economy, for peaceful coexistence with the French Army, and for cooperation between them and us in many other spheres.

[Ronen] Paul Quiles was appointed to his position last month following the resignation of Charles Hernu in the wake of the "Greenpeace" affair. Formerly Quiles was one of those who conducted the election campaign which brought Francois Mitterrand to the Elysee Palace. [end recording]

Egypt Hands Envoy Sason Ra's al-Burqa' Report

TA301118 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1100 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Israel's Ambassador to Egypt Moshe Sason this morning met Egyptian Minister of Foreign Affairs 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid in order to receive from him the report on the investigation into the murder of the Israelis in Ra's al-Burqa'. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that the two also discussed ways to improve Israeli-Egyptian relations. Yesterday President Mubarak said he wants to renew contacts with Israel in order to advance the peace process as much as the situation in Egypt permits.

Arens on Criticism of Shamir, Breakup of Coalition

TA292109 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
2000 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Minister Arens thinks the majority of Herut Movement members object to the pointed criticism of the vice prime minister by several of the movement's leaders. In his view, if the Likud were to resign and join the opposition, this would not serve its ideological objectives. The Likud's partnership in the government, Minister Arens thinks, will guarantee that if there are negotiations with Jordan, it will be possible for the Inner Cabinet to block matters it does not accept. Minister Arens was speaking to Likud activists in Qiryat Gat and his remarks were reported by our correspondent Shalom Oren.

Two Jordanian Planes Stray Into Israeli Airspace

TA291506 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1500 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] This morning two Jordanian aircraft infiltrated into Israeli airspace and flew over the Kinneret. After the pilots realized they had erred, they turned eastward. When they were already out of Israel's airspace, a missile was fired at them from Syrian territory. The missile missed its target.

A military source has told our correspondent that this is only a local incident and stems from an error.

Rabin Comments on Incursion

TA300940 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0933 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has said that Jordanian Air Force aircraft regularly train near the Israeli border and, consequently, they might cross it. However, if they have hostile intentions we will realize it and deal with it appropriately. The defense minister added that the aircraft which entered our territory yesterday were on a training flight and the equipment and ammunition they carried were in accordance with this. There is no doubt that they erred in their flight, the defense minister said in reply to an urgent verbal interpellation in the Knesset submitted by Knesset Member Yehoshu'a Matza of the Likud.

IDF, UN Sources Comment

TA291618 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1600 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Excerpts] IDF sources told our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal that the incident demonstrates the danger facing Israel in the aerial sphere from the Jordanian front. According to these sources the ranges to Jordan are short and the entry of the aircraft explains why Israel is opposed to the supply of sophisticated planes to Jordan.

UN officers told our correspondent Hayim Hecht that the planes entered Israel's airspace twice. The UN officers said they could not tell whether the planes were Jordanian or Syrian.

Planes' Flight Patterns Detailed

TA291736 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1700 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Excerpts] A number of settlement leaders on the Golan Heights and in the Jordan Valley demanded that the IDF check whether the entry of the aircraft resulted from a blunder. According to them it is very worrisome that enemy aircraft flew over Israel without the IDF reacting.

Following are a number of additional details our correspondent learned from UN personnel and settlement residents: During their first sortie the Jordanian planes flew from south to north at a very low altitude, about 200 meters over the central road running east of the Kinneret. Over (Qursi) they turned eastward and disappeared. During their second sortie they made a shorter flight, over the settlement of Eli'ad and eastward over the spring running down to Eli'ad.

IDF Spokesman Denies Seige on Lebanese Village

TA300533 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 30 Oct 85

[Text] The Israeli Army spokesman has denied reports from Beirut that Israeli forces laid seige on the village of Shbayl in the eastern part of the security zone last week. The reports from Beirut claim the purpose was to press the residents of the village to join the south Lebanese army. But the Israeli Army spokesman says the reports were fabricated.

New 'Young Terrorists' Network in Gaza Strip

TA281215 [Editorial Report] Tel Aviv *MA'ARIV* in Hebrew on 28 October on page 13 publishes an article by 'Ezra Yanuv entitled " 'Shabiba,' a group of young terrorists has caused a rise in the curve of terrorist acts in the Gaza Strip towns." 'Ezra

Yanuv elaborates on the increase in terrorist activity in the Gaza Strip over the last 6 months, since the release of the jailed Gaza Strip terrorists in the framework of the prisoner exchange deal with the Ahmad Jibril terrorist organization, noting that a group of about six youths has lately chosen the towns of Khan Yunus, Gaza, Rafah, and Jabalyah as a center for their terror activities. When the security forces captured some of these young terrorists they learned that aside from Fatah and Habash's popular front, "a new network of young terrorists called 'Shabiba' [Arabic for Youths] is also active in the region. The term was chosen to represent the fact that its membership consists of youths who join it from the ranks of the illegal youth and sports associations in the Gaza Strip towns. These have raised the curve of terror activity in the Gaza Strip by several dozen percent in comparison with previous months."

HA'ARETZ Explains Peres' Political Strategy

TA291231 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 29 Oct 85 p 9

[Commentary by Dan Margalit: "The Fighting Arena Has Shifted Inwards"]

[Text] Given the growing impression that Shim'on Peres is not thrilled with carrying out the rotation agreement and the Knesset's belief that contacts with King Husayn are a legitimate excuse for disbanding the government, the prime minister's supporters in the Alignment failed to understand yesterday why Peres did not seize this golden opportunity. After all, in his speech Peres obviously used a sentence which might have driven the Likud away from the government table; he reiterated that he was not reneging on even one word of his speech at the UN General Assembly. Had he not added several tepid clarifications that the international conference is not a substitute for direct negotiations and that the PLO is not a legitimate partner to the political contacts, Likud moderates would not have found a good excuse for recommending that their faction remain in the expanded coalition.

Why did Peres provide Yitzhaq Shamir with an excuse, albeit lame, to preserve the government?

Not only the leftist opposition wond ed about it. Everybody understood and agreed on the basic assumption that following his successful trip to the United States, Peres had shifted the political moves to the domestic arena. All the statements that will be made in the Knesset, the royal palace in Amman, *THE NEW YORK TIMES*, and *AL-AHRAM* from now until the U.S.-Soviet summit meeting are not aimed at bringing about a speedy development in Israeli-Jordanian relations. Israeli politics have now turned inwards, and everything is meant to reshape the Alignment's relations with the Likud.

Under these conditions, Peres thought it would be premature to bring about the Likud's demise. His speech created a slight opening for a dialogue with Jordan and moderate Palestinians. This is a lot, but not enough.

Peres' proposals might be able to spur Husayn into severing his ties with Yasir 'Arafat, or to force the PLO to adopt UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, but this has not yet happened. The Likud's removal from the government is a card Peres is holding for Husayn. If the monarch wishes to prevent the premiership rotation, which would bring in its wake a new wave of settlements springing up like mushrooms after the rain, he must pay a reasonable political price. It is not enough for him to praise Peres, calling him a fair and wise politician; rather he must also take up one of the initiatives presented to him. The Likud's removal from the government is a bonus for Husayn, in exchange for which Peres wants a political achievement from Jordan.

Creating such a crisis without receiving anything in exchange from Husayn might be ruinous not only for the Alignment but for Israel as a whole. It would also weaken the country in those spheres in which the unity government has taken difficult but necessary steps. A crisis would seriously threaten the efforts being made in the economic sphere, would cause unrest in the streets, and would create a competition of radicalism between the Likud, which is in the opposition, and the Histadrut leadership. This is a high price, too high a price in fact, to pay for a sympathetic word from Jordan which would have nothing to back it up.

In recent days, and particularly in his speech in the Knesset yesterday, Peres not only virtually outlined the way to remove the Likud from the government, but also made it clear to Husayn that this is possible. However, he placed the burden of the decision on the king's shoulders and those of his American friends and his Palestinian allies who pretend to be moderate. The monarch's intentions and wisdom are now being put to an immediate test.

The Likud read the writing on the wall. David Levi and Ari'el Sharon, by crossexamining Yitzhaq Shamir yesterday in front of members of their faction and the media, gave a strong meaning to the worsening infighting just as the time for the Herut convention is approaching. Their remarks, however, also reflected the political reality which Shamir, by standing firm on the rotation issue, tried in vain to ignore. For the way in which the prime minister responded indeed left Peres and Husayn with a comfortable maneuvering space in which to drive the Likud into a corner.

It is unclear whether such secret cooperation exists between Peres and King Husayn. Ge'ula Kohen claimed yesterday that not only did the Israeli prime minister and the Jordanian monarch meet in Europe, but Avraham Tamir, the director general of the Prime Minister's Office, visited Amman.

Tamir was not sent for philosophical talks. If he indeed crossed the Jordan River eastward, he did not do so in order to clarify practical and concrete matters. If this turns out to be true, Peres still has enough things up his sleeve to bring about the government's collapse. One of these could be a change in position on the interim agreement with Jordan.

In his speech at the United Nations, Peres did not promise to restrict such an agreement to the Camp David autonomy plan. Yesterday, however, he did express this restriction. But what does not appear in the international document does not obligate the Americans, Jordanians, and Palestinians. Between what he promised in the United Nations and what he made clear to the

Likud, there is enough room to break up the coalition if Husayn and the Palestinians only find a good reason to do so.

Another matter is the vague distinction as to who is a suitable Palestinian and who is not. If Peres is not generous toward the PLO, this is because he does not believe that 'Arafat's organization has ceased to be a terrorist organization. However, the moves he made since last week, and especially his initiative, voiced by Moshe Shahal, to renew the process of appointing Arab mayors in Judaea and Samaria, left political explosives under the coalition's foundations, because the Likud cannot even agree to that.

The fate of the coalition now depends not only on Peres, Shamir, Sharon, and Levi. It was to be a central topic in the Husayn-'Arafat talk held in Amman, while the argument in the Knesset heated up.

29 Oct Papers on Likud-Peres Differences
TA290918 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0430 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Review of the morning press editorials]

[Excerpt] *DAVAR* says that what took place among the Likud ministers from the first day of the prime minister's mission is definitely serious. Regrettably enough, however, it is serious but not tragic. The attacks, criticism, and accusations were unfounded to begin with; their timing has no political precedent in the democratic world; the motives behind them made the entire affair grotesque. The culmination of the activities of the last 24 hours surrounding Shim'on Peres' announcement to the Knesset was in line with the previous acts of this shameful political play, as the paper phrases it. It is no longer a secret that the so-called ideological struggle is simply a power struggle between the Likud ministers, between those who see themselves as potential leaders of the party and Yitzhaq Shamir, and between the supporters of each camp. Any onslaught against Shamir's authority is a point scored in favor of his rivals. That being the case, we will yet go through many more crises in the future. It would seem that the fate of the rotation of the premiership depends more on the outcome of the infighting in the Likud than on the disputes within the coalition.

HA'ARETZ writes that Mr Peres did not give in to the threats of Ministers Levi, Sharon, and Moda'i, who gambled without actually having any trump cards up their sleeves. After all, based on the vote in the Cabinet on Sunday, one may safely assume that if this government had fallen, Mr Peres would have had a good chance of forming a narrow coalition and, also, it is doubtful that the public would have been willing to accept the attacks on the prime minister. It is inconceivable that the government headed by Mr Peres should be brought down because of an argument over nuances. The paper adds that if Mr Sharon — who not for the first time has set out on an adventure and lost — had not been one of the three, one would hardly have believed that serious politicians could be capable of doing such a thing. The activities surrounding the Knesset session yesterday show that the Likud leaders are prepared to risk tests of power and nerves which cannot be recalled in the history of Israeli public life. However, as noted before, Messrs Sharon, Levi, and Moda'i ultimately lost the fight.

'AL HAMISHMAR writes that the basic guidelines of the current government are like the bars of a political prison. Had Peres wanted to race them head-on he would have met insurmountable resistance and failed. However, these bars can be tackled through greater flexibility, both in word and deed, until the day of salvation comes when the walls of the impeding unity government crumble.

HATZOFE writes that the main argument between the Likud and the Alignment over Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' address to the UN General Assembly revolves around the clause referring to an international forum which would accompany direct negotiations between Israel and Jordan. The political principle entailed in an international forum is unacceptable if it is designed to preclude direct negotiations and recognition of Israel. Such a forum would be acceptable if it is a mere formality such as the Geneva Conference, which at the time became a ceremonial podium.

PANA To Study Links With South African Media

AB280755 Dakar PANA in English 1156 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] Harare, 27 Oct (ZIANA/PANA) — The operations of media organisations inside South Africa should be studied to ascertain their independence with a view to opening direct links with PANA, a communique issued by a five-day workshop in Harare said on Friday.

The communique said the possibility of manipulating the systems semblance of so-called free press had to be explored to facilitate establishing contacts with independent alternative media personnel, stringers for European radio stations and the controlled black press operating in there. "There is little information in Europe and America about Africa and even if such information is available it follows specific instructions to play down the positive and blow out of proportion the negative. Nationals of states neighbouring South Africa and those working there receive very little information about their countries," the communique said.

It said there should be greater co-ordination between national news agencies and the print media should give priority to stories originating from the agencies over stories from the multinational agencies. It said news agencies should establish liberation movements desks for greater cooperation and accurancy.

The seminar also agreed to include journalists from South Africa and Namibia in PANA's attachment programmes.

The week-long seminar was attended by news agencies from East and southern Africa and representatives from the ANC, PAC [Pan-African Congress] and SWAPO.

PANA Regional Headquarters To Open in Khartoum

AB281814 Dakar PANA In English 1605 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Khartoum, 28 Oct (SUNA/PANA) — The Sudanese Council of Ministers held its regular meeting on Sunday under the chairmanship of Vice-Premier Samuel Aro during which it approved the decision to establish the East African Regional Pool Headquarters of the PAN AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY (PANA) in Khartoum.

The Regional Pool Headquarters agreement was negotiated recently with the Sudanese authorities in Khartoum by PANA interim Director General Dr Ibrahim Dagash. On this occasion, the Government of Sudan promised to support PANA and its activities.

African Commerce Meeting Ends; Report Issued

AB281824 Dakar PANA in French 1439 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Brazzaville, 28 Oct (ACI/PANA) — According to a memorandum issued by African commerce experts at the end of their meeting in Brazzaville from 22 to 25 October, the recent developments in world economic relations are detrimental to Africa. This report, which will be examined at the eighth conference of African ministers, which opens in the Conference of African ministers that starts in the Congolese capital on Monday, condemned the protectionist policies of the developed countries, the heaviness of external debt, and the huge import bills of African countries.

The document called for a revision of certain agreements on international trade to which African states are bound and suggested the creation of an African data bank. In their report the experts called on African states to adopt policies and prices likely to improve farmers' income and grant loans to farmers. In fact they accused the multinational companies of continuing to play a decisive but negative role in the trade of raw materials by controlling most of the production in Africa.

In order to reduce domination by multinationals, the report recommended the creation of the machinery for coordinating production, marketing, and information for certain basic products not only among African countries but also with other developing countries. In this regard, the experts called on African states to find cadres and specialists on multinationals who would be able to somehow modify the policies and decisions of these multinationals. Finally, they said that for the control of the multinationals to be effective, there would have to be more participation in management and in decisionmaking, rather than mere shareholding.

ALGERIA

Messaadia Receives PFLP's Habash, Delegation

LD290419 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Mohamed Cherif Messaadia has received at party central headquarters a Palestinian delegation led by George Habash, secretary general of the PFLP. During the meeting the two sides reviewed the latest developments on the Palestinian scene and in the Arab world in general.

LIBYA

Algerian Official Misrepresents Libyan Stand on Fes

LD300048 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2115 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, the secretary of the Algerian FLN, made statements to some Iranian newspapers in which he included some misrepresentations that expose his ignorance of the principled and unchanging stands Libya has taken toward Arab issues and the political moves along the Arab and international fields that concern these stands.

Messaadia alleged that the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah is one of the Arab countries that attended the Fes summit and supported the resolutions adopted by that summit.

In his comment on these misrepresentations the JANA political editor said that Libya did not attent the Fes summit. It announced at the time its boycott of that summit. As for the resolutions of the Fes summit, the Libyan Arab people met them with rejection demonstrations and the burning of the pictures that related to that summit because those resolutions represented a recognition of the Zionist enemy — a crime that Libya can never have anything to do with, whatever the consequences.

The JANA political editor called on Messaadia to correct his information and read at least modern history. Libya's stance is clear and unambiguous, especially with regard to the masses of the Arab nation, which record with complete awareness and great care the attitudes of the Arab leaderships toward their central issue — the issue of Palestine.

As for the rest of Messaadia's statements, we do not need to answer them, because they can reflect nothing except political naivete and ignorance.

MAURITANIA

Army Chief of Staff Dies After 'Long Illness'

AB291652 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Colonel Yall Abdoulaye Allasane, member of the CMSN and chief of staff of the National Army, died this morning following a long illness. On this painful occasion, the chairman of the CMSN has declared 3 days of national mourning beginning today, Tuesday 29 October 1985. The mourning period is to be observed throughout the national territory.

New Chief of Staff, Ministers Appointed

LD292329 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] The presidium of the Military Committee for National Salvation has issued the following statement:

In accordance with a decree issued today the following appointments were made:

The Minister of Interior: Lieutenant Colonel Anne Amadou Babaly

Minister of Economy and Finance: Mr Mohamed Salem Ould Lakhal

Minister of Equipment: Mr Hamdi Khambajo

Minister of Commerce and Transport: Lieutenant Colonel Ibharim Ould Ali Widadi.

In accordance with another decree issued today by the presidium of the Military Committee for National Salvation, Lt Col Djibril Ould 'Abdallah was appointed chief of the staff of the national armed forces.

SUDAN

Testimony in Falasha Airlift Trial Reported

JN290840 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1744 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Khartoum, 28 Oct (SUNA) — Public Security Colonel al-Fatih Muhammad Ahmad 'Urwah, the second defendant in the case of the Falasha airlift to the Zionist entity, has affirmed that the first defendant, Major General 'Umar al-Tayyib, the vice president of the deposed president and head of the dissolved state security organ, had asked him to go to the American Embassy in Khartoum to meet with the CIA liaison officer in order to coordinate with him the airlift of Falashas to European and American countries via Khartoum. This came during the third session of the State Security Court trying the accused in this case when the court continued to hear the statement of the first witness for the prosecution, police detective Colonel Amin 'Abbas. The detective cited the second defendant as saying that the meeting at the embassy took place on the second day and that the official in charge of refugee affairs told him that they had worked out a plan to evacuate refugees to European and American countries.

The detective said that the second defendant had served in Ethiopia and that he was more versed on the Falashas. Furthermore, during his stay in Ethiopia he had written reports on Ethiopian — Israeli relations, and also on arms deals that were concluded between the Zionist entity and Ethiopia as part of the bargain on the Falasha issue. The detective said that these reports

exist in the state security organ's head office. The detective said that a member of the U.S. Congress visited Addis Ababa and discussed the Falasha issue.

The detective pointed out that the second defendant was not asked to evacuate the Falashas. He only knew of the issue on three occasions. The first occasion was a meeting that took place between the Ethiopians and Sudanese, during which the Ethiopian side explained that a network was smuggling Falashas to the Zionist entity via Sudan. The second occasion on which defendant 'Urwah knew of the Falasha issue was when he received information from the eastern region indicating that there were signs that a plane had landed at (Karsago) airport and also signs that another plane had landed at Al-Shawwak airport, which confirmed the existence of hostile action. He referred the matter to the first defendant, Maj Gen 'Umar. The third occasion was when Colonel Musa Isma'il, the director of refugee movements in the dissolved state security organ, told 'Urwah that the head of the security organ summoned him and told him to permit Falasha refugees in the refugee camps in Sudan to leave the country in accordance with the directives of the deposed president. Defendant 'Umar asked him to contact the civil aviation authorities in order to assign a place from which the Falashas could be vacuated in complete secrecy so that Ethiopians would not exploit the incident against Sudan.

The first witness for the prosecution continued to report the statements of the second defendant. He explained that the airlift began from Khartoum in November 1984. The Falashas were evaucated from Khartoum airport after midnight. The witness said that when the airlift was revealed and reported by the world press and radios and reports were carried about the arrival of the Falashas in the Zionsit entity, defendant 'Umar summoned the second defendant and asked him to write a report on Israeli-Ethiopian relations. The second defendant said that he wrote the report and that the first defendant, 'Umar, contacted the deposed president and told him that he would ask the former foreign minister to issue a denial on the Falasha airlift to the Zionist entity via Khartoum.

The first witness for the prosecution continued to report the statements of the second defendant, 'Urwah. He said that officials at the American Embassy in Khartoum told 'Urwah that the U.S. Vice President requested the deposed president to permit the airlift of the Falashas. Second defendant 'Urwah affirmed that he leaked information about the Falashas and that when he went to the home of the first defendant, 'Umar, the latter blamed him for leaking the information and told him that the deposed president was infuriated by his conduct. 'Urwah said that he immediately left the country to avoid involvement in the airlift of the second batch of Falashas. 'Urwah explained that the U.S. ambassador in Khartoum was present during one of the airlifts. He added that the buses brought from Saudi Arabia for transporting the the Falashas were bought by the Americans.

'Urwah, the second defendant, said that the official in charge of refugees in the U.S. Embassy in Khartoum had informed him and third defendant Musa Isma'il that defendant 'Umar had asked for financial assistance to build the State Security Organ buildings in (Al-Kafuri) in northern Khartoum and that the U.S. official had promised to provide him with $ 2 million.

'Urwah added that the U.S. official later contacted him to inform him that the sum was ready and that they wanted to know the account number of the State Security Organ in order to transfer the sum. 'Urwah added that he told them to contact first defendant 'Umar directly in this respect. He added that the U.S. official had told him that they had met 'Umar and had asked him for the account number. The U.S. official also told him that they had the account number but that this was the one through which 'Umar has been stealing State Security Organ funds for his own account.

Police Detective Col Amin 'Abbas, the first witness for the prosecution, continued to cite the first defendant Maj Gen 'Umar Muhammad al-Tayyib as saying that when he obtained information that some foreigners were airlifting the Falashas through Juba he did his best to expose them, and that after they had been arrested and interrogated, they had claimed to be tourists. Al-Tayyib added that he released them at the insistence of the U.S. Embassy and the intervention of U.S. Congress. Following this he was contacted by the deposed president who told him to facilitate the airlifting of the Falashas out of Sudan within the framework of the policy of resettling refugees. Al-Tayyib added that he expressed support for this operation but had asked the deposed president about the political motives for this operation and that the deposed president had told him that this was the wish of the United States.

In light of this decision, 'Umar Muhammad al-Tayyib, the first defendant, issued orders to carry out the operation under the supervision of Public Security Col al-Fatih Muhammad Ahmad 'Urwah.

'Umar Muhammad al-Tayyib, the first defendant, was also cited as saying that he had asked Public Security Major General 'Uthman al-Sayyid and Public Security Col 'Urwah to coordinate between them and that Col 'Urwah supervised the operation and reported to him from time to time on its progress.

Maj Gen 'Umar was also cited as saying that U.S. Vice President George Bush, during his visit to Sudan, had expressed the wish that the remaining Falasha Jews be airlifted on the planes which were bringing relief to Sudan. He also asked the deposed president to inform the defense minister about this and that the deposed president had informed the then defense minister General Siwar al-Dhahab.

The first defendant went on to say that during one of his visits to Tanzania he learned that Major 'Abdallah 'Abd al-Qayum, a Sudanese Public Security officer, had escaped on a plane leaving for Tunis and that the Jeddah airport in Saudi Arabia was contacted and the officials there were informed that a bomb was on board the plane in question and that it was in the possession of 'Abd al-Qasyum, who was arrested and sent back to Sudan.

The first defendant said that 'Abd al-Qasyum was placed under guard and that he suffered from hereditary neurotic illness, which made the first defendant ask the deposed president to avoid bringing him to trial. It is worth mentioning that this officer was carrying documents on the Falasha operation and that he intended to submit them to the Arab League in Tunis.

Police Detective Col Amin 'Abbas explained that 'Umar al-Tayyib, the first defendant, had denied 'Uthman al-Sayyid's claims that he was overruled by 'Umar al-Tayyib in the Falasha case. 'Umar al-Tayyib also refuted in part and parcel the information that he had drawn the plans for the Falashas' airlift and that he had met with the CIA director. He also denied any knowlege that the Falashas did not pass through the passport section at the airport.

Col Amin 'Abbas continued to cite 'Umar al-Tayyib as saying that the Falasha airlift had taken place at the request of U.S. President Ronald Reagan, and that he had not issued orders to Colonel Musa Isma'il to airlift the Falashas. 'Umar al-Tayyib was also cited as saying that the responsibility for checking whether or not the refugees were Falashas belonged to the deposed president who had affirmed to him that they were not Falashas and that the media campaigns claiming that they were aimed at harming Sudan.

'Umar al-Tayyib was also cited as saying that his visit to the United States was within the framework of desertification and the problems in southern Sudan. He denied having any secret account abroad or that the State Security Organ had any secret accounts.

Police Detective Col Amin 'Abbas continued to cite 'Umar al-Tayyib on the $150,000 that were received by his office director. Col Amin 'Abbas explained that the sum was paid by the refugees section in the U.S. Embassy in Khartoum during the first airlift of the Falashas and this sum was the cost of remaining equipment that the second defendant had asked for and that the Americans had contacted him to deliver the money to the first defendant through his secretary.

Col Amin 'Abbas referred to claims made by defendant (Hadru Milton) that he had received the equyipment and the money on the day the upheaval took place. 'Abbas said this cannot be true because no one could enter the dissolved State Security Organ building on that day because it was under the control of the paratroopers. He produced the sum of $150,000 and asked that it be considered as evidence, and stated that the secretary of the first defendant will reveal the method in which the sum had been delivered. The court was then adjourned.

SNP Members Arrested in Coup Investigations

JN301110 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1011 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Khartoum, 30 Oct (SUNA) — The authorities have arrested nine members of the political bureau of the Sudanese National Party [SNP] which is led by the Rev Philip 'Abbas Ghabbush on charges of taking part in the latest plot to overthrow the regime, in order to conduct investigations with them on their part in the plot.

AL-SAHAFAH newspaper, which stated this today, said that the authorities have also detained the party secretary and that the search is going on to arrest others. Meanwhile, Ghabbush's secretary was released after investigation of her was completed.

TMC Briefed on Leader's Egypt Visit, Cease-Fire

JN291553 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1500 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Khartoum, 29 Oct (SUNA) — The Transitional Military Council [TMC] heard in its meeting today two reports on TMC Chairman General Siwar al-Dhahab's visit to Egypt. The TMC praised the positive results of the visit which ended yesterday.

TMC deputy official spokesman Major General 'Uthman al-Amin al-Sayyid said in the first report that Gen Siwar al-Dhahab asserted the success of the visit and the talks, which dealt with all common issues. The second report, presented by TMC member Lieutenant General Yusuf Hasan Al-Haj, who led part of the talks, asserted the necessity of Sudanese-Egyptian integration and its rationalization. The talks dealt with fateful issues concerning both countries, in addition to issues concerning Sudanese students in Egypt. The TMC deputy spokesman said that the second report asserted the success of the visit and the removal of many sensitivities.

The TMC also discussed in detail the report presented by the political committee on its recent meetings with the Sudanese Sudents Uion in Egypt. Meetings with the students dealt with problems regarding admission, examinations, and financial affairs, as well as their participation in elections and political issues in the arena. The TMC spokesman pointed out that the TMC decided to transfer the issues included in the report to the competent circles. The political committee met recently with the chairman of the Sudanese Students Union in Egypt.

The TMC was also briefed in its meeting today on the security situation in the country. The TMC deputy spokesman assetted that the security sitaution in the southern region is stable and reassuring despite the continuous violation of the cease-fire by John Garang's forces. He asserted that the Armed Forces adhere to their decisions regarding the cease-fire so as to open channels of dialogue with all parties, including the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement. The spokesman expressed his regret over recent actions by the Garang forces and their obstruction of efforts to supply citizens affected by famine and desertification with the necessary supply materials.

Siwar al-Dhahab Receives Iraqi Envoy, Message

JN291558 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1520 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Khartoum, 29 Oct (SUNA) — TMC Chairman General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab received a written message from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn here today. The message deals with the current Arab situation and with exchanging opinions on current events in the Arab region. Gen Siwar al-Dhahab received the message during a meeting with Anwar Sabri 'Abd al-Razzaq, the Iraqi president's personal envoy.

In a statement to the press after the meeting, the Iraqi envoy pointed out that Gen Siwar al-Dhahab asserted Sudan's support for Iraq in its efforts to achieve Arab solidarity and to end the war between Iraq and Iran.

The Iraqi envoy said that during the meeting an exchange of opinions took place on strengthening bilateral cooperation in the

service of the fraternal peoples in Iraq and Sudan to achieve Arab solidarity and Arab detente and reinforce the Arab nation's capabilities so as to confront the serious challenges facing Arab security. The Iraqi envoy added that Gen Siwar al-Dhahab asked him to convey his greetings to President Saddam Husayn and to the fraternal Iraqi people. The envoy expressed his satisfaction over the existing cooperation between his country and Sudan in various fields. He also asserted that the situation at the battle-front is reassuring, pointing out that Iraq seeks to end this war and resolve all existing problems with Iran peacefully.

BBC Interviews Foreign Minister on SPLA Talks

MB281557 London BBC World Service in English 1615 GMT 25 Oct 85

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Chances of a settlement in the civil war in southern Sudan still appear to be rather shaky. After President Numayri was toppled in a military coup last April, John Garang's rebel SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army] continued the guerrilla war. For months Garang refused offers of talks, but then at the weekend, he announced a 2-week cease-fire allegedly leading the way to talks in December. Sudan's foreign minister, Ibrahim Taha Ayoub, is in London. Rick Wells asked him if the talks happened, what he thought of the chances of talks with the SPLA succeeding.

[Begin recording] [Ayoub] We think that there are good chances of solving the problem, the outcome of the December conference, simply because the Sudanese Government, Armed Forces, and Garang's people are now determined to solve the problem by peaceful means. We think we are going to be faced with some difficulties, of course, some proposals and counterproposals from both sides, but with good intention from both sides I think we are going to reach a solution which will be acceptable by the Sudanese people — and I have to (?note) this year that these (?forces) in the Sudan are now pressing the concerned authorities, whether in the governemnt or SPLA, to come to an end of this bloody war in the south.

[Wells] What are you prepared to offer John Garang to stop fighting?

[Ayoub] I think the only thing we are ready to offer John Garang and anyone else is the peace of the [word indistinct].

[Wells] Yes, but what specific proposals will you make to him?

[Ayoub] Apart from ending the war in the south and giving peace to the country, I don't know. We are ready to sit with him unconditionally and to listen to what he is going to say. He put some proposals, of course, and, again, we are ready to discuss these proposals.

[Wells] But if he sticks to what he had said all along — that he wants the military council to resign before any realistic talks can take place, will you accept that, would you ask the military to resign?

[Ayoub] I think that he is not only asking for the dissolution of the Military Council: He is asking for the dissolution of the Council of Ministers, and frankly I do not know to whom he is going to talk — if he is going to talk at all — in the absence of the Council of Ministers and the Military Council. I think those proposals — preconditions — are unacceptable and unrealistic at the same time.

[Wells] How do you view John Garang as somebody to negotiate with? Is he a representative of the south, or what? Is it just because he is causing trouble that you feel you've got to talk to him?

[Ayoub] I don't think anybody can claim that he represents the Sudan or a faction of the people in the Sudan before you go to the nation. Then, and only then, you can determine who represents the Sudan. But at this stage, I don't think we are negotiating with him as a representative of the South. We are talking to him as one of the forces that toppled President Numayri — and this, I think, is the only credential of John Garang.

[Wells] Would you agree that although Siwar al-Dhahab perhaps wants peaceful dialogue, there are elements in the army who want to pursue a military solution in the south?

[Ayoub] I don't think there are these elements. Everybody is like Siwar al-Dhahab — everybody is with a peaceful solution. Of all the problems that are facing the Sudan, especially the problems in the south, I don't think there are elements within the army or outside the army can determine for the Sudan to pursue a military solution for the southern problem, a solution which proved to be a failure, as I said earlier, for 3 decades.

[Wells] If in next April the military decided not to go, what will you do?

[Ayoub] I don't think. They are eager to go, they are more eager than the civilians to abandon their [word indistinct] position and I think knowing almost 80 percent of them very closely and working with them for a long time and being personal friend of them, I think they are genuine when they say that they want to go to barracks. [end recording]

Garang Speaks on Cease-Fire, Conditions

EA291622 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Speech by Colonel Dr John Garang de Mabior, leader of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA)-Sudanese People's Liberation Movement (SPLM), to SPLA cadets of the 3d Officers Force at the SPLA Institute of Revolutionary War Studies on 28 October; speech delivered in mixture of English and southern Sudanese colloquial Arabic — recorded]

[Excerpts] When we declared the cease-fire, again the Transitional Military Council [TMC] they said, they thought, again badly. [sentence as heard] They thought that it was out of weakness, that our SPLA is sick. So they assumed that we were weak. So they launched operations in three directions at the same

time, very heavy ones: In Mongalla we destroyed 15 vehicles, 15 trucks. [Words indistinct] cease-fire when they launched a massive attack on us in Jummayzah we destroyed 15 vehicles. They came from the north, form Kosti, with steamers and we completely destroyed a river barge that was carrying lots of troops that were coming to Abu Shawk Battalion.

They announced it yesterday, but this actually happened several days ago. [applause]. Again, within the cease-fire they said they lost 14 soldiers and 5 civilians were missing. That is nonsense.

Then they sent another steamer from Malakal to Nasir and it was repulsed by Dr Riak with two battalions, Nile and Wolf battalions, with very heavy casualties. The steamer returned to Malakal.

All these operations are within the cease-fire and they are not covered by the cease-fire, according to the claim of 'Uthman 'Abdallah yesterday. We said they were within the cease-fire, because we knew that these are Numayri's students. Numayri taught them lies.

[Words indistinct] this is the time they take the students from a primary course to one that ends in the university [words indistinct]. We said openly that the cease-fire was conditional. We said that the cease-fire does not cover moving targets — whether by land, by river, or by air. We said this very clearly and the whole world heard it. The Sudanese people heard it, but 'Uthman 'Abdallah did not hear it [laughter]. So, we did not violate the cease-fire. They are the ones who violated the cease-fire.

We will still maintain the cease-fire. Anyhow, we will not attack their garrisons, but if they come out — if they come out, then they are attacking us, because we are holding the countryside. The countryside is under our control. So if they come by steamer, by F-5, by F-100, we'll shoot them down. [applause]

Anya Nya 2 Statement Reports Fighting With SPLA

JN291507 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1415 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Nairobi, 29 Oct (SUNA) — The Anya Nya 2 Movement has announced that fierce fighting is now waging between Anya Nya 2 and the Sudanese People's Liberation Army [SPLA] in the Upper Nile and Bahr al-Ghazal Regions because of crimes committed against defenseless people. In a press statement issued in Nairobi today, the Anya Nya 2 accused the SPLA of committing ugly acts, including raping defenseless women and stealing their possessions. This led to the flight of innocent citizens and their retreat to safe areas near camps belonging to Anya Nya 2.

The Anya Nya 2 statement says that the movement sent warnings in the past to SPLA commands in the Upper Nile and Bahr al-Ghazal Regions about the consequences of continuing such ugly crimes. The Movement asked these commands to resort to reason and to stop these crimes.

The statement adds: However, the SPLA continued raping, killing, and plundering. This is in addition to recruiting citizens into their ranks by force. The Anya Nya 2 was then forced to attack the SPLA in the Ulang and Nasir areas on 24 October.

The statement, which was issued today and signed by Gordon Cong, the leader of Anya Nya 2, says that in its second assault on 26 October the movement expelled the SPLA forces from their temporary bases, which were established around the cities of Al-Nasir and Ulang, and seized SPLA weapons. In light of the SPLA's ugly crimes, Anya Nya 2 affirmed that it will not keep silent about these inhuman practices against citizens, practices the SPLA is exercising in order to satisfy foreign sides, as the Movement put it.

The statement also says that from now on SPLA commanders and the world at large should know that the current war is a war between a movement with legitimate demands and the SPLA, which is being manipulated by foreign sides that used to violate the Sudanese people's human rights by usurpation , looting, and murder.

The Anya Nya 2 Movement announced its commitment to the cease-fire declared by the Sudanese Government, as well as its readiness to submit its demands before the proposed peace congress with other political parties in the country. The statement reiterates the movement's accusation of the SPLA as being a tool in the hands of foreign sides and of being unable to adopt decisions independently, pointing out that Garang's statement issued on 17 October is propaganda and not a step on the road of peace. The Anya Nya 2 said that Garang ought to take his proposals and demands to the peace congress and not to his radio, because that serves no cause.

The Anya Nya 2 affirmed that it will participate in peace negotiations with other Sudanese parties and that the Movement will go to this congress even if Garang insists on not attending. In its statement the movement urged the SPLA to attend the proposed peace congress, warning that nonparticipation will sooner or later lead to the isolation and fragmentation of the SPLA.

ETHIOPIA

Ministers Return Home From UN, UNESCO Meetings

EA291623 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0900 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Comrade Goshu Wolde, WPE Central Committee member and foreign minister, and Comrade Billilign Mandefro, WPE Central Committee member and Education Minister, returned to Addis Ababa this morning after taking part in the UN General Assembly meeting and the UNESCO meeting in Bulgaria.

KENYA

Moi Holds Separate Talks With Ugandan Factions

EA291139 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 29 Oct 85 p 1

[Pius Nyamora report: "Museveni Offered Top Post in Council"]

[Excerpts] The Uganda Government delegation to the fourth and final round of the Nairobi peace talks has made a major concession to the National Resistance Army (NRA), raising hopes of an early peace pact between the two factions. The government offer to the NRA of the vice-chairmanship and seven seats in the ruling Military Council was announced in a press released signed by the Council's present vice-chairman, Col Wilson Toko, who is attending the talks.

The talks were due to start yesterday under the continued chairmanship of President Moi at his Harambee office. Instead the president held separate meetings with the two delegations to prepare the ground for the talks to begin this morning.

The chairman of the Military Council, Gen Tito Okello, who is also the head of state, had arrived in Nairobi in the morning for the talks, thus raising their status. The NRA leader, Mr Yoweri Museveni, was also on hand to lead his delegation. Hitherto, the government delegation has been led by Col Toko and in the third round, the NRA team was led by Dr. S.B.M. Kisekka, its external co-ordinator.

President Moi, who has been chairing the talks since they were started about two months ago, warned on Sunday that Ugandan leaders should make up their minds to reach a solution before resuming the fourth round. The president indicated he was getting fed up with the slow pace of the talks. The arrival of Gen Okello and Mr Museveni and the concession to the NRA by the head of state was an indication that the Ugandans were taking President Moi's advice seriously.

Gen. Okello arrived in Nairobi unexpectedly after he had announced that the government delegation would be led by the acting prime minister, Mr Paul Ssemogerere, who is minister for internal affairs. Mr Ssemogerere arrived in Kenya on Sunday.

As president Moi was conferring with the two leaders, hundreds of Ugandans living in Kenya pleaded with the warring factions to compromise for peace in "the pearl of Africa" as Uganda was once called. The demonstrators, carrying placards, marched along Harambee Avenue, just in front of the office of the president, where the meeting was going on "give peace a chance", said one of the placards.

Before meeting with President Moi, Mr Museveni issued a statement claiming that his National Resistance Movement (NRM) had repulsed government troops trying to retake a key bridge on the River Katonga. The statement said that was the NRM's fifth decisive victory in a month.

"In that one month, we have disorganised or completely destroyed enemy units of a total strength of 4,000 soldiers, killing at least 400 of them and wounding many more", the statement said. The government had lost 10 vehicles in the Sunday incident, it claimed.

In their new proposals, the government delegation insisted that to achieve genuine and lasting peace, all the warring factions — including the Uganda National Liberation Army (the government army) — should be disarmed.

But the NRM considered the disarmament proposal "totally unacceptable". It argued it would lose its political identity and that the government would still have an advantage through the police, the courts and the civil service.

SOMALIA

Iraqi Special Envoy Arrives Bearing Message

EA300053 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Mr (Anwar Sabri), a special envoy from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, arrived at Mogadishu International Airport for a brief visit to Somalia. While in the SDR, the envoy will deliver a message to the SDR president, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, from the Iraqi President Saddam Husayn.

TANZANIA

Communications Minister Loses Parliamentary Seat

EA300752 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 0400 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Dar es Salaam: The union parliamentary election results just received show that Minister for Communications and Transport John Malecela has lost his seat in Chilonwa constituency after polling 24,350 votes. His opponent, Ndugu (Yohana Mazengo), was elected MP for the area after he polled 25,247 votes. The votes cast are 51,021, and those spoiled are 1,424.

UGANDA

Nkwanga Threat To Quit Military Council Reported

EA300326 Khartoum SUNA in English 1645 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Kampala, 29 Oct: The leader of the Federal Democratic Movement FDM threatened to pull out from the Ugandan ruling Military Council if aggressions against his forces by what he believed to be government forces were not stopped. George Nkwanga's threat was transmitted to the Ugandan TMC [as received] Chairman Tito Okello after some FDM forces and leaders were attacked by some forces said to wear the government forces uniform. It is to be recalled that Nkwanga had escaped an assassination attempt when some of his forces were attacked last Thursday [24 October]. Seven of his troops were killed in the said attack.

Leader Returns to Kampala From Peace Talks

EA301046 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Excerpt] The chairman of the Military Council and head of state, General Tito Okello Lutwa, has returned home after a 2-day state visit to Nairobi. Yesterday night Gen Tito Okello had talks with the leader of the NRA [National Resistance Army], Mr Yoweri Museveni, under the chairmanship of President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya at Harambee House. On Monday afternoon, when the peace talks were expected to open, President Moi met Gen Okello and Museveni delegations separately. At Jomo Kenyatta International Airport the head of state was seen off by the Kenyan minister for foreign affairs, Mr Mwangale, the vice chairman of the Military Council and minister of defence, Colonel Toko; the minister of internal affairs, Dr Ssemogerere; ministers and Military Council members attending the peace talks in Nairobi.

Disappointment at NRA Stand on Former Army Members

EA300745 Kampala Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 30 Oct 83

[Text] The Uganda Government delegation at the Nairobi peace talks, led by the vice-chairman of the military council and minister of defence, Colonel Gad Wilson Toko, has expressed disappointment at the new proposals by the National Resistance Movement, NRA, [as heard] during the fourth round of the peace talks.

The Uganda Government delegation appeals that the NRM is not genuine and realistic by excluding the representation of FUNA [Former Uganda National Army] on the Military Council and questioning the credentials of the other fighting groups.

It will be recalled that since the 27th July coup and the return of former Ugandan soldiers from Zaire and the Sudan, the NRM has perpetuated a campaign to cause the Ugandan public in particular and the world at large to believe that these people are not Ugandans but people from southern Sudan or Anyanyas who should have no say in the affairs of Uganda. The Uganda Government delegation at the Nairobi peace talks has for a long time restrained itself and hoped that the leader of the NRM, Mr Yoweri Museveni, would at least be honest to the world and admit to having worked with the very same persons he now wants to deny Ugandan citizenship to.

On 25th September, 1984, Museveni and Mr (Katabarwa) signed an agreement with Brigadier Moses Ali and Major General Mondo. According to the agreement, Yoweri Museveni undertook to work with the Uganda National Rescue Front, the UNRF, to wage armed struggle for the total liberation of our country. They also pledged to guarantee security of life and property for all citizens and residents of Uganda, to guarantee and entrench the supremacy of the people through popular and democratic expression. They further agreed to fight tribalism, ethnic and religious differences and other forms of sectarianism. The two also agreed that all viable and patriotic organisations, inside and outside, fighting Obote's dictatorial regime should be invited to join a coordinated commitment to effect the merging of all efforts and resources to execute the war as expeditiously as possible.

The Ugandan Government delegation wishes to point out that it is aware that in the ranks of the NRA are officers who were former Ugandan soldiers. It would, therefore, appear that whoever works with Yoweri Museveni is a patriot and whoever does not do Museveni's bidding is an alien, even in his own country. The Uganda Government delegation has not up to now questioned the the credentials of all the members of the military wing of the NRM, the NRA, some of whom are known to be non-nationals of Uganda.

It is with the aim of clearing the air that the Uganda Government delegation is to release to the press the declaration on the formation of the coordinating committee by the fighting forces of 25th September 1981 and a press release of 7th January 1982 so that the world can judge as to the consistency of the NRA vis-a-vis former Ugandan soldiers originating from West Nile and Madi Districts. There is no natural law which can remove the human right of a whole section of the population for the sins of just one man.

NRA Statement Offers Cease-Fire During Peace Talks

EA292105 Dar es Salaam External Service in English 1600 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Nairobi — Rebels of Uganda's main guerrilla group, the National Resistance Army, NRA, today offered to observe a cease-fire for the duration of the latest round of peace talks, which opened in Nairobi yesterday. A statement issued by the rebels in Nairobi said the group had decided to suspend hostilities in order to provide a suitable atmosphere for the conducting of the peace talks. The NRA is the main rebel enemy of the Ugandan new military rulers who ousted President Milton Obote 3 months ago.

CAMEROON

Congolese Delegation Arrives for Commission Meeting

AB271055 Paris AFP in French 1239 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Yaounde, 26 Oct (AFP) — An eight-man Congolese delegation arrived in the Cameroonian capital on Saturday afternoon to take part in the third meeting of the Cameroon-Congo Joint Commission, which is expected to be held from 28 October through 31 October. The delegation is being led by Antoine Ndinga Oba, Congolese minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, and also a member of the Political Bureau of the Congolese Labor Party (PCT).

The meeting is expected to center in particular on cultural exchanges, agriculture, transport, and communications, and more particularly on the project for the construction of a road linking Cameroon and the extreme northern part of Congo, reliable sources said.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Aid Officials Say Chadian Refugees Returning Home

AB291459 Paris AFP in French 0846 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Article by AFP special correspondent Jean-Claude Chapon]

[Text] Bangui, 29 Oct 85 (AFP) — More than 10,000 Chadian refugees in the CAR have returned home in recent weeks, humanitarian aid sources in Bangui have announced.

It will be recalled that 55,000 people fled the southern part of Chad in July 1984 because of the fighting between southern guerrillas — the "Codos" — and troops of President Hissein Habre. This movement of persons increased a few weeks later when it was reported that serious extortion was being committed in various regions in the south by government troops.

According to officials of the [United Nations] High Commission for Refugees [UNHCR] in the CAR capital, this massive return of the refugees may be due to the normalization of the situation in southern Chad and also to the fact that important food distribution projects are currently taking place in that region, which was hit by an unprecedented drought last year. "Almost all the refugees want to return home," an official of the UNHCR said. "Those who have not yet made up their minds are waiting for the return of total calm and stability."

The current return movement, it is also noted at the UNHCR, concerns primarily the displaced populations that settled along the Chad-CAR border, in particular in the Moyenne Side Region at the Moyen Chari border.

Some 30,000 persons settled along this border, about half of whom are now returning to Chad, the UNHCR added. On the other hand, in the improved refugee camps about 300 kmsouth, the return movement is far less perceptible, about 12,000 people are still living at the 4 sites prepared for the refugees. Five percent of them have returned to their country, according to the UNHCR. "Those concerned are mostly pupils who could not find the means of continuing their studies in those places and have chosen to try their luck at home," one of the refugee leaders said.

However, various sources have stressed the precariousness of life in these reception sites, despite the efforts made by the UNHCR. For instance, in each of these camps, infant malnutrition poses real problems. "Some 100 children are helped every day in the nutrition centers" of each reception site, an official said. Yet at the camp in Boubou, 22 children died of malnutrition last September, he also said. The situation has, however, improved recently with the establishment of the nutrition centers.

The UNHCR program started late in August 1984 and the establishment of the structure and logistics was completed that same year in November. "We were fully operational by the month of February" Sergio Calle Norena, an official of the project, assured. The budget allocated to the UNHCR for the operation totaled $6 million in 1985. Already 60 percent of this amount has been used to purchase food items and drugs, and for the construction of houses in the camps, the rehabilitation of dirt roads, and transportation.

According to Calle Norena, the future can be viewed with considerable optimism: "I believe that most of these people will return home as long as the situation remains calm." According to Mr Norena, 75 percent of the refugees could be repatriated by the end of the year and the percentage might even be close to 100 percent in the border area.

CHAD

Goukouni, Kamougue To 'Reconstitute' GUNT

AB282136 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] After a visit (?of gratitude) to the National Liberation Army in the liberated areas of the north, and after a working visit to Faya Abacha [Faya-Largeau], Comrade Goukouni Oueddei, president of the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] has just returned to Bardai. (?As head) of the government, the comrade head of state, in collaboration with Colonel Kamougue, vice president of GUNT, will examine the situation and recommendations of the recent conference of the political components of the GUNT in Cotonou. After submitting this historic document for the signature of the comrade secretary general of the revolutionary council, CDR, the GUNT president and his deputy will reconstitute the membership of the Supreme Council of the Revolution and the GUNT.

It should be recalled that in the Beninese capital leaders of the various political and military units of the GUNT charged the vice president of GUNT to contact the heads of the various factions with the aim of including their competent cadres into the two governing bodies.

BURKINA FASO

Friendship Delegation Returns From Algeria

AB291852 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
1300 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Excerpt] The grand chancellor of the Burkina Golden Order, General Baba Sy, returned yesterday evening from a tour of Algeria. For several days the Burkinabe delegation visited several Algerian towns and reaffirmed the ties of solidarity and friendship existing between the Algerian and Burkinabe people. Gen Baba Sy, head of the delegation told Koudago Sawadogo about the visit to Algeria:

[Begin recording] Allow me, first of all, to express our warmest thanks to Algerian President Chadli and to the government and the revolutionary Algerian people on behalf of our comrade, Captain Thomas Sankara, his people, and of my small delegation for the welcome given us during our visit to their beautiful country, that is, modern Algeria.

I met the president, to whom I delivered a friendly message from our leader. We discussed relations of trust, brotherhood, and militant solidarity. President Chadli praised our country during the talks, which made me very proud. He charged me with conveying these praises to his younger revolutionary brother, our comrade Capt Thomas Sankara, and to his people. [end recording]

GHANA

Leader Receives Guinean Delegation 29 Oct

AB291839 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] A three-man Guinean delegation led by the minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, Mr Facine Toure, today delivered a special message from the Guinean leader, General Lansana Conte, to the chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] at the Castle, Osu. No details were given, but it is believed it touches on bilateral relations.

The chairman of the committee of secretaries, a member of the PNDC, Mr P.V. Obeng; and the force commander, General Arnold Quainoo, were present at the meeting.

Delegation to Commonwealth Summit, UN Returns

AB291934 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Ghana's delegation to the Commonwealth heads of state meeting held in the Bahamas has returned home. It was led by a member of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] Mr Justice D. F. Annan. The delegation, which included the secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah, also participated in the 40th anniversary celebrations of the United Nations in New York.

Speaking to newsmen on arrival, Mr Justice Annan said the most crucial issue discussed during the meeting centered on South Africa and its apartheid system. He said except Britain, all the delegates were in favour of mandatory sanctions against the apartheid regime. Mr Justice Annan said the united stand of delegates should have convinced the Thatcher administration on the imposition of sanctions against the apartheid regime. He added that Mrs Thatcher could not have lost sight of the intense feeling on the South African problem. Mr Justice Annan disclosed that there was a call on the Botha regime to free Nelson Mandela, to lift the state of emergency in certain black townships, and to recognize the ANC. The regime, he said, was also asked to initiate a dialogue between the ANC and other liberation movements. The PNDC member announced that a body was set up to deal with the South African regime to evolve a nonracial democratic system to replace apartheid.

On the role of the Commonwealth, Justice Annan said the organization should emphasize on multilateral rather than bilateral cooperation. He added that the delegation discussed with other delegates bilateral and international issues. In this regard, Ghana and Jamaica expressed the need to cooperate, especially on their dealings with the IMF and other related institutions. He said delegates also realized the need to cooperate and assist the newly independent countries of the Pacific.

On his part, the secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah, said the entire UN community called on the superpowers to come to terms on the escalating arms race which threatens mankind. It further expressed the need for the reduction in expenditure on arms which can be directed toward improvement in the economies of the developing countries.

On granting of veto power to Africa, Dr Asamoah said it is unrealistic. Dr Asamoah said Ghana's election to the Security Council demonstrates the acceptance of the United Nations on the country's positive contribution to international issues. According to him, the celebration also marked the program launched by UNICEF on universal child immunization by the year 1990. The delegation also conferred with the UN secretary general, Mr Perez de Cuellar, on Ghana's interest in the post of secretary general of UNCTAD.

Other members of the delegation were the secretary responsible for the interior, Colonel E.M. Ewa, and two officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

GUINEA

Prefectorial, Army Administrations Reorganized

AB300955 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
0615 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] A vast prefectorial staff transfer excercise in which 18 of the 33 provincial prefects — most of whom are soldiers — as well as several swappings of posts were decided upon last Monday by the Guinean head of state, General Lansana Conte. Out of the 33 prefects appointed, it is noted that 20 of them are officers and 5 are police commissioners, while the remainder are civilians. The ordinance issued on the occasion said that the prefects

dropped will be reintegrated into their original units after handing over the post to their successors. Also, General Conte has appointed new commanders for the seven military zones in Guinea, as well as for Conakry's two military battalions. These changes within the army's administration are the first since the 4 July coup attempt led by the former Guinean prime minister, Colonel Diarra Traore, observers note. It is recalled that the coup attempt led to the arrest of seven cabinet members, who have not yet been replaced.

IVORY COAST

Burkinabe Envoy Brings Message to President

AB292201 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Excerpt] I came to firmly reaffirm the fraternity uniting Burkina Faso and the Ivory Coast — this is the substance of the statement made by Mr Henri Zongo, the Burkinabe minister of economic promotion, who was received this evening in audience by the head of state at his private residence in Cocody. He brought a message from President Sankara to President Houphouet-Boigny. Pierre Adepo was present at this audience:

[Adepo] Mr. Henri Zongo, the Burkinabe minister of economic promotion, was indeed received this evening by the head of state to whom he delivered a message of fraternity and peace from President Thomas Sankara. President Sankara's envoy, who did not give details about the contents of this message, said that he came to reaffirm the fraternity, which links his country to ours and that this eloquently demonstrates that we should at all times cultivate all that can unite us, rather than what might divide us.

[Begin Zongo recording] In fact, I was only a bearer of a message of fraternity that his brother, Comrade Chairman Captain Thomas Sankara, asked me to convey to him. You know that Ivory Coast and Burkina Faso are two sister and neighboring countries connected by geography and history. I think that this explains everything — that is, this eloquently demonstrates the fact that we must at all times cultivate all that can unite us rather than what might divide us. [end recording]

[Adepo] Minister Henri Zongo, who is in charge of promoting state companies and parastatals, particularly of the mining and industrial sectors, agreed on this occasion to talk about the efforts made by his country in the field of research and water conservation.

[Begin Zongo recording] Since the beginning of this year, 1985, we have launched a popular development program [PPD]. As journalists you have all heard of it. It is called the PPD. In this popular development program we concentrated our efforts mainly on the water problem, namely, building water reservoirs. I think that we have succeeded at that level to create and stimulate the desire of the people themselves to construct small water reservoirs costing between 15 million and 20 million [CFA] francs. Indeed, this enables our people to cultivate off-season crops during the dry seasons, as is the case now, and I think that it has been generally successful, since the popular development program will come to an end by the end of December. In addition to this popular development program, it must be specified that we also have some major projects, which have led us to construct the Sourou Dam, which will for the moment enable us to irrigate about 18,000 hectares of land. We also have a second project — still in Sourou — to increase the irrigated land to 30,000 hectares. But you know that apart from the Sourou, we have also started the Kompienga Dam, which is under construction and will take some years to finish. It will enable us to exploit some irrigable lands. Therefore, we are conscious of the fact that our country's development depends necessarily on agriculture, and hence on the harnessing of our water resources. [end recording]

LIBERIA

Secom Chairman Announces Election Results

AB291214 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1125 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Results of the 15 October 1985 General Elections, announced by Emmet Harmon, chairman of the Special Elections Commission, on 29 October in Monrovia — live]

[Text] Mr Head of State and President of the Interim National Assembly [INA], Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe; Mr Vice President and honorable members of the INA; Mr Chief Justice and members of the Judiciary; members of the cabinet; officials of government; noble men in arms; Your Excellencies and members of the diplomatic corps; members of political parties; foreign residents; fellow friends, and I shall say my friends:

Today as we assemble within these sacred walls to announce to the people of this country and the world, the mandate of our people resulting from the general election which was held on the 15th of October 1985, we feel obliged to do some retrospective analysis. Today can be compared with the historic event when the first constitution and bill of rights of this nation was adopted and our nation became an independent state in 1847. The founders of our nation and succeeding generations have endeavored to maintain this sacred heritage for which we as a people must be proud.

We, who have been entrusted with this noble and historic task, are also proud to say that the historic and patriotic responsibility which was demonstrated by our people at the time must continue to be the guiding criteria of our nation and people as we move into the Second Republic in 1986.

The progress of transition, the general election held on the 15th of October being one of the most important events which we have just conducted, places upon us as citizens of this country a very great responsibility at this time. The Secom was set up on July 23, 1983 by the head of state and the People's Redemption Council [PRC] charged with the mandate that under our leadership this country was to move toward democratic civilian rule. Accepting this great task as a challenge, we were moved by many controlling circumstances, realizing we were embarking upon a novelty and that our first and most important duty was to invoke divine guidance and direction in anything that we did. Being out of the country at the time and only receiving the head of state's letter on my return, which I will take this opportunity to read:

July 27, 1983, Dear Councillor Harmon,

With the advice and consent of the People's Redemption Council, I am pleased to appoint you as chairman of the Special Elections Commission. Your selection was based on your respect for honesty, integrity and genuine interest in peace, prosperity and progress of all Liberians. We are sure that under your leadership, our determination to return this nation to civilian rule will be effectively and efficiently enhanced. Please accept my personal congratulations for your preferment. In the cause of the people, the struggle continues.

Cordially yours, Commander in Chief Samuel K. Doe, head of state and chairman of the PRC

I have read it for the benefit of our people, and with God's divine blessing and direction, we embarked upon this great responsibility with our hands in God's hands and today we are proud to say to our people and to the whole world that all of our actions have been permitted firstly by our faith in God and the fullest support of the head of state, government and people of this nation, for without this it would not have been possible. Embarking therefore on the task which requires selection of dedicated sacrificial and highly intelligent Liberians, we traversed this nation in an effort to convince and educate our people within every hamlet, township, city and urban area that a new day has dawned which calls for dedication, commitment and patriotism of each true Liberian who would be engaged in any process of exercising their franchise as never before in the 137 years history of our nation.

At the beginning, we ran into a state of lethargy, suspicion and apathy among our people who thought that our efforts were new to them and we were in some areas attempting in disguise to get a listing of our people in rural areas toward the purpose of reinstating the head tax or some other forms of taxation. This first major obstacle required vast traveling of staff and ourself to some of the remotest areas of our country to talk with our people and build up a certain amount of confidence and appeal so as to remove this fear and get them involved in the historic process.

During these many visits, we endeavored to motivate our people and after holding many working sessions with them and explaining what we were setting out to do, we gradually started getting some encouraging support, leading up to the voters 'registration and subsequently a referendum on the adoption of the Constitution of the Second Republic on July 3, 1984. All along the way we prayed constantly for God's guidance and in our constant appeals to all the sections of our nation and people, we (?stressed) very constantly to be responsive, responsible and committed, for without these attributes and as true and patriotic citizens, we would not have been able to arrive at the point at which we have today. I assure you, fellow citizens, the road has not been easy.

For as human nature is one which is unpredictable and there are always some elements of mistrust, subversion, and attempts to undermine anything which does not, in one's opinion, because of selfish reasons, promote his selfish ambitions and greed for power, not knowing that power is something which if misdirected and placed in the wrong hands, the people of that nation would live in constant fear and frustration and thereby retard the growth and progress of the nation.

Our long history as an independent nation on the continent of Africa has along the road been challenged because certain basic rights of the people were denied them. The struggle for power remained in the hands of a few, and there was no real motivation in the longing of the masses. [sentence as heard] The majority of our people or this nation were not involved in decision-making which affected their vital interests and concerns. More than often, our people had to accept and live under conditions which affected their liberties because they had no choice. God in his divine planning for the destiny of this nation brought about a revolution even though foreign to Liberia; yet as we look over the past 5 years, and the peace and stability which we have maintained leading up to the general election, should make us all proud, and thank God for his many full blessings bestowed upon us as a nation and people and decide to unite [applause] — and decide to re-unite our efforts and build for the future without rancor or revenge.

One of the consoling features and commitments as Liberians is that we are a nonviolent people and anyone who attempts to change this way of life will certainly fail. [applause] We today are making history and while some would attempt to challenge the resolves of history, I am of a matured opinion and conviction that what we are about to announce today was destined by God and no man in his attempt to defeat this process by using some of the most glaring irregularities would be able to stop it. [applause] I therefore appeal to our people throughout the length and breadth of this nation to accept our decision here today as being a genuine, honest, and fair one.

By way of explanation, let me say to all law-abiding citizens of this country that we were faced with many alarming exposures and that quite a number of our poll watchers and sheriffs have been contaminated. We were moved by God to call upon a cross-section of independent and neutral Liberians to assist us with the counting of the ballots so that we might be able to get an accurate result. We therefore selected some members of the Liberian Council, although we challenge [changes thought] — you saw one of them who came up and offered a word of prayer — the press, the Liberian business community, and other Liberians whom we considered neutral even though we observed that among this highly selected groups some were connected with all the parties. But in order to give credibility to what we were committed to do, we accepted this, relying again on God's directives.

These (?straighforward), honest, and dedicated Liberians who composed the 50-member Special Commission are here today, and I would ask them to rise so that you might give them a big hand for the great job they have done. [applause] Look at these men and women and say to this nation that they are not known to be independent in their thoughts and actions, Christian leaders and others who are held in high respect and esteem both in church and the state.

These dedicated Liberians for a week spent hours and hours meticulously counting each and every vote up to midnight on many days and their report to us has been accepted as genuine

and the job sacrificially and historically undertaken. [applause] For our part, after receiving each report, we spent long hours in verifying these reports, we also pledge that they are correct; so that anyone, who for selfish reasons, feels that justice has not been done, let me add that posterity will judge them and us.

To those who have been elected to these high offices in our nation, they too have a commitment to their people, to ensure that peace and tranquility and reasonable prosperity prevail throughout our land and that the interest and cause of each law-abiding citizen and resident, will be their major commitment. I therefore call upon all our people throughout this land to accept the results which we will shortly announce as being true and correct. We pledge to our nation and all our people our deep commitment and abiding faith in God's guidance and blessing. Thus, it is therefore to me, fellow citizens, a great honor and pleasure — being called upon at this time in the historic period in the life of our nation — to have the sacred responsibility of giving you the mandate of our people, through the exercise of their franchise and voting to elect those who will lead this nation in the Second Republic. I also urge and call upon all our people, as they have been doing constantly, to pray for our nation and its leaders, for it is only through prayers, I believe, that Liberia enjoyed one of the most historic and reasonably fair election in our nation's 137 years' existence. At this point, I quote, aside from the many other congratulatory messages which we have received, both from home and abroad, an article which was published in *NEWSWEEK*, a widely respected international magazine in the United States, dated October 20, 1985. I quote:

They were billed as Liberia's first free and fair national elections, an unfettered democratic exercise on a continent notorious for one party states and long-running military regimes. And when the polls closed in the West African nation last week, at least the rough approximation of democracy had been played out. Not that there were no abuses; even the official Special Elections Commission considered that some irregularities had occured. Now, this is interesting. But thousands of people waited for hours to vote, and the U.S. State Department, which monitored the procedures, appeared pleased. Said one U.S. official and I quote: It is the first experience Liberia has had with this, and it is amazing they have been able to pull it off.

Are you not proud? [applause] The fact that this nation has enjoyed reasonable stability under military rule for the past 5 years, uncommon in other such nations, and the positive aspect that there is a time for every purpose, let unity today, and for the future, be the hallmark of stability. Our people must continue to listen to God and ask him for direction. Let honesty, humility and patriotism enforce our relations each to the other. Avoid suspicious, false rumors which could divide us. Let us all, as Liberians, get together and support our leaders rather than undermining them. Whenever things go wrong, before we go to God, we must clear our conscience. As we are now embarking upon a new chapter in the nation's history, let us not fail those who built the initial foundation upon which our nation came into being. We must resolve to continue to build under God's guidance and direction. We shall now proceed to give you the results of the general elections held on the 15th of October. May God continue to bless the works of our hands and save the state. We start from the bottom and go up:

In Bomi, there were two representatives elected: Mr Samuel D. (Helo) and Mr James Z. Homes. [applause]

In Margibi: Mr Isaac Teh of the National Democratic Party of Liberia [NDPL], and Mr James Karhon of the Liberian Unity Party [LUP]. [applause]

In River Cess: Mr J. Simon K. Smith and John F. Harvey of the NDPL. [applause]

In Grand Kru: Mr Joseph Sikye, NDPL, and Mr Joseph T. Tiowe of the Liberian Action Party [LAP]. [applause]

In Maryland: Mr Charles Teddy Baker, NDPL, and Mrs Savy Blayon, Mr David Samson of NDPL, and Mr T. Boe D. Kupah of the LAP. [applause]

In Cape Mount: Mr S. Gbomolo Karwuo, NDPL, Mr Samuel L. Kamara, NDPL, Mr William S. Johnson, NDPL, and Mr Abdul K. Karwuo of the United Party. [applause]

Sinoe: Mr William Jabaha, Mahe S. Toboh, Swein N. Dickson, and Peter N. Nyasuah all of the NDPL. [applause]

Grand Bassa: Mr Thomas L. Greeks, Mr George Seikun, Milton B. Gbargai, Henry G. Russels of the National Democratic Party, and Mr Alfred D. Voerder of the Liberia Action Party. [applause]

Grand Gedeh: Of the NDPL the following persons were elected: Phillip Deer, William K. Blay, Cyrus S. Cooper, D. Jaber Andrews Jr, John D. Bear, and Cher M. Kayi. [applause]

Bong County: For the NDPL, Edward G. Yallah, Mohammed D. B. Salif, Solomi G. Hall, Christopher Briggs, David M. Barclay, and for Liberian Unity Party, David Flomo, Charlie K. Tow Snr. [applause]

Lofa County: For the NDPL, John F. Kennedy, Gladys S.Y. Gbenyoh, Muso M. Kamara, Steven F. Kimbara, Phillip T. Tally, James M. Margo and Edward S. Menscoe. [applause]

Nimba County: NDPL, David N. Zakpara, J. Gbanda Walkie, David W. Quigly, James Bobor Sendie, Otto Mogu, and Alhaji Mamadi Kamara, for the NDPL. [applause] S. Patrick Bumper, S. Loser Gay, and Seye Woso Vetu for the LAP. [applause]

From Montserrado County: The NDPL — Mr Isaac Mulber, Alfred B. Collins, Leona Lloyd, Daniel Bracewell, Robert Ben Freeman, Frier Johnson, and Joseph B. Jallah.

From the LAP, Mr Roland Barnes, Mr Henry Gubar, and from the Unity Party, UP, Mr John Blasana. [applause]

Now we go to the Senate: In Bomi, the NDPL won the two seats; Gballa E.M. Davis, Henry Q. Taylor.

In Margibi, the NDPL had one seat, won one seat, David Meyogar; and the LUP won one seat in the Senate, for David S. Kollie. [applause]

In River Cess, the NDPL won both seats; R. Dobertor Doe and

Jimmy S. Cooper. [applause]

In Grand Kru, the NDPL won one seat, Thomas K.F. Seddy, and the LAP won the other seat, Mr Tuah Wreh. [applause]

In Maryland County, the NDPL won both seats in the Senate: J. Oddo Madison and J. Gbaffley Taylor.

In Grand Cape Mount County, the NDPL won one seat in the person of Tambola Djangabar, and the other seat to the UP, Ruth S. Perry.

In Sinoe, the NDPL won both seats: Mr Fred J. Blay and T. Lawson Clayper. [applause]

In Grand Bassa County the NDPL won both seats in the persons of Charles Williams and Graham S. Harmon. In Grand Gedeh, the NDPL won both seats in the persons of Ramsey and Sampson. [no first names given]

In Bong County, the NDPL again won both seats in the Senate: Richardson K. Flomo, and Mayo M. Kamara. [applause]

In Lofa, the NDPL won both seats in the Senate: Victoria Kpoto and Abraham D. Kpoleh.

In Nimba, the NDPL won one seat in the Senate: Edward K. Sackor and Henry F. Gbombli of the LAP.

And finally in Montserrado, the NDPL won one seat, Archibald Bernard, and the LAP, in the person of Ellen Johnson Sirleaf. [applause]

Now we come to the Presidency [applause]. In Bomi county, Samuel K. Doe led in that county. In Margibi, William Gabriel Kpoleh led in that county. River Cess, Samuel K. Doe had the highest in River Cess; Grand Kru, Samuel K. Doe had the highest vote in that county. In Maryland, Samuel K. Doe had the highest. [applause] In Grand Cape Mount County, Edward B. Kesselly had the highest. In Sinoe County, Samuel K. Doe had the highest. In Grand Bassa County, Samuel K. Doe had the highest. In Grand Gedeh County, his [Samuel K. Doe] home state, of course there was no match for him in Grand Gedeh. [applause] In Bong County, Samuel K. Doe had the highest. In Lofa, Samuel K. Doe had the highest. In Nimba, Jackson K. Doe of LAP had the highest, and in Montserrado County, Samuel K. Doe had the highest.

In all, Samuel K. Doe won in 10 of the 13 counties [applause], Jackson Doe won in Nimba, Edward Kesselly won in Grand Cape Mount, and Gabriel Kpoleh won in Margibi. These are the results of the elections. We have the various numbers here but it would take up a lot of time reading these. However, for the presidency, I think you should hear the figures. Presidential ballot by counties:

Montserrado: 59,340 for NDPL; 16,820 for UP; 58,528 for LAP; and 11,225 for the LUP.

Bassa: for the NDPL 22,560; for UP 1,278; for LAP 8,984; and for LUP, 995.

Sinoe: for NDPL 21,484; UP 1,901; LAP 4,447; and LUP 61.

Maryland: 6,221 for NDPL; UP 6,237.

Cape Mount: 1,527 for LAP; and 85 for LUP.

Grand Kru: 7,997 for NDPL; 239 for UP; 6,762 for LAP; and 313 for LUP.

River Cess: 6,812 for NDPL; 436 for UP; 1,391 for LAP; and 5 for LUP.

Margibi: 6,508 for NDPL; 1,671 for UP; 4,034 for LAP; and 6,789 for LUP. That is where Mr Kpoleh won, in Margibi. [applause]

Bomi: The NDPL, 6,001; UP 3,191; LAP 2,048; and LUP 633.

Nimba: NDPL 39,985; for UP 16,300; for LAP 40,680; and for LUP 20,521; that's Nimba.

Bong: 16,289 for NDPL; UP 1,152; LAP 1,346; and LUP 16,176; that's in Bong.

Grand Gedeh: 19,078 for NDPL; 171 for UP; 978 for LAP; and 3,022 for LUP.

And finally Lofa: for NDPL 47,281; UP 7,940; LAP 978; and LUP 3,022.

The total results for Samuel K. Doe: 264,362. [applause] Next, the Liberian Action Party, Jackson K. Doe won 137,270 votes. [applause] And it is interesting that Mr Gabriel Kpoleh was the third runner-up with 59,965 to the last of UP'S Kessely: 57,443, [as heard] As a result, there was a total of 519,040 votes accepted for the general elections. Certified true and correct.

[Signed] Isaac M. Randolph, commissioner; (Ansumana Kromah), commissioner; David D. (Boller), commissioner; Thomas W. (Tobaboh), commissioner

Approved: Emmet Harmon, chairman of the Special Elections Commission [applause]

Just 1 minute, just 1 minute! We are making history today and I ask for your undivided attention. I wish to pause at this moment to say to all of our critics that we do not wish to reply to them on this occasion, but at a subsequent time we shall do so. Whatever the criticisms were, we feel that as a commission, we have truly interpreted the votes of the people of this country and have no remorse of conscience. [applause] It is easy to criticize but given the facts and placed in the responsibility of high trust and as conscientious patriotic Liberians, we are of the considered opinion that despite their criticisms, no other Liberian — (?and we are boasting now) — could have done better than what we have done. [applause]

On behalf of the commission, I hereby confirm and affirm that we are happy to serve our country in this capacity and totally identify ourselves with this process. Finally, before I declare the final thing, I want to read a letter from a 10th grade student of

the AME Zion Academy. We have received hundreds of these but I thought on this occasion some of you should know some of the types of letters we have received.

His Excellency Ambassador — this was on October (?21st) — His Excellency Ambassador Emmet Harmon, chairman of the Special [Elections Commission]:

Dear Mr Harmon, I am very much grateful to congratulate you for the unexpected job you have rendered the Liberian citizens as recorded first time in the history of Liberia since 1947. [date as heard] The work you have done for Liberia was the first of its kind in the history of Africa. Your loyalty, trustworthiness, and your generosity have shown a clear indication of the love you have for Liberia and Africa as a whole. Please, sir, permit me to apologize for any bad application of my vocabulary due to my standard as a 10th grade student in AME Zion Academy. I am very much impressed but I do not know how to thank you. But I ask God to place you where he placed those whom he forgave. Yours truly, Amin Abdul Mahamad Surli. [applause]

Now, I would like all to rise and to say to Samuel Kanyon Doe that the people of this country (?in) franchise elected him to be the first president in the Second Republic. [applause and shouts of joy]

UP Chairman on Results

AB292110 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Interview by Dan Brown of Radio ELWA with Unity Party National Chairman Charles Smith, following the declaration of the election results by Secom chairman of the Unity Conference Center, Virginia near Monrovia on 29 October — recorded]

[Text] [Brown] Ladies and gentlemen, we are here talking with the national chairman of the Unity Party, Mr Charles Smith; and as you know the general election results have just been announced and the National Democratic Party of Liberia [NDPL] has won the election, and it is obvious that other parties took part in the race as well. Mr Smith, what are your feelings and comments about the results and on the elections as a whole?

[Smith] To tell the truth, I've got mixed feelings, but I want to praise God; to God be thanks and glory that we have reached this day. And whatever His will is, I praise Him that it is done. If what Emmett Harmon said is the will of the Lord, then I praise and glorify the Lord.

[Brown] So you will be working along with the president now in making this country what I term as prosperous and unified, right?

[Smith] Unity Party is comprised of sober-minded, mature, and well-bred partisans. We will work along with anybody who wishes to work along with us. For us, our interest is to see a unified Liberia. If Mr Doe, in the Second Republic, is thinking about a unified Liberia, and he invites us and wants us to join hands with him, our hands are open. We welcome him, we congratulate him for whatever successes he has won. As Emmett Harmon said, his pronouncement was inspired by God. For me, God has never spoken to me directly nor indirectly. I am a sinner, for if that is the will of the Lord, I praise and glorify him.

[Brown] What call would you like to give out there to your partisans up there in the country?

[Smith] I would like to call on all Unity Party partisans throughout the country to be mindful of one thing, and that is you should be law abiding. Obey your constituted authorities. It is not for you to say who is right or who is wrong. Your authorities are there, and as Mr Harmon read a letter that was written him by the head of state appointing him as chairman of the Special Elections Commission, the head of state had confidence, implicit confidence in his integrity, his honesty and his desire to see this country to peaceful democratic civilian rule. And according to Mr Emmett Harmon, he was inspired by God to perform the job and he has performed the job, according to Him, through the inspiration of God. If that is so, I praise and glorify God for him.

NIGER

Agreement Signed With Canada on Food Aid

AB291701 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] His Excellency Sani Bako, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation and His Excellency John Peter Bell, Canadian ambassador to Niger, this morning signed an agreement of understanding relating to the supply of food items worth 800 million CFA francs by Canada. The amount is distributed as follows: about 197 million CFA francs for the purchase of powdered milk from Canada; about 565 million CFA francs for the purchase of local, and from neighboring countries; about 7,000 tons of cereal by the Niger Foodstuff Office [OPVN] for the security stock of the OPVN; and about 38 million CFA francs for the monitoring and evaluation of the project.

After the signing ceremony, the two parties expressed satisfaction with the signing of this agreement of understanding which shows the traditional close bonds of friendship and cooperation between the Niger and Canadian peoples.

NIGERIA

Servicemen Take Salary Cut; AFRC Approves Decrees

AB292003 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Members of the Armed Forces and the police have decided to contribute certain percentages of their salaries as part of the economic recovery measures. According to a communique issued today on the meeting of the Armed Forces Ruling Council [AFRC] held yesterday, Army officers at the ranks of brigadier and above and their equivalents in other services will contribute 20 percent of their salaries while lieutenant colonels and colonels will give 15 percent. Captains and majors will contribute 10 percent; 2d lieutenants and lieutenants, 7 percent; sergeants and warrant officers, 5 percent; while corporals and those below will

contribute 2 and 1/2 percent. The salary cuts will take effect from the 1st of next month. The communique stated that these contributions are a prelude to the economic emergency measures to be announced soon by the government.

The AFRC also approved the promulgation of five decrees. Among these is the Foreign Currency Domiciliary Accounts Decree which authorizes persons resident in Nigeria, as well as corporate bodies, to import foreign currencies and deposit such money in a designated local bank account. The decree, which took effect from the 1st of this month, names foreign currencies in which an amount may be opened and operated as the U.S. dollar, the pound sterling, the French franc, the Deutsche Mark, the Swiss franc and any other currencies as may be approved by the AFRC.

Another decree is the one which repeals the Public Officers Protection Against False Accusation Decree of 1984, popularly known as Decree 4. This gives legal backing to the announcement of the abrogation of Decree 4 made by President Babangida on his first day in office.

The third decree approved by the AFRC amends the Constitution Suspension and Modification Decree of 1984 to reflect the changes arising from the change of government in August this year. These changes concern the composition of the principal organs of government. The decree also amends the 1979 Constitution to further modify certain unsuspended provisions.

The fourth decree revokes the Public Order Amendment Act of 1981 thereby restoring its original provisions.

The fifth decree amends the National Youth Service Corps Act to exempt persons who are over 30 years old or who have been conferred with national honors from the service. Also exempted are persons who have served in the Armed Forces of Nigeria or the police for more than 9 months.

The AFRC also approved the setting up of two judicial panels on special military tribunals. One of the panels will review the cases of persons convicted under Decrees No 7, 20, and 22; while the other will examine cases of persons convicted under Decree No 3. The two panels are to submit the first batch of their recommendations within 3 months from the dates of their first public sitting.

Babangida Receives Ghanaian Delegation

AB291656 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] President Ibrahim Babangida today received a delegation from Ghana with a special message from Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings. General Babangida told the delegation that Nigeria wished to maintain and improve upon her relations with Ghana. He also confirmed that a meeting of ministers of internal affairs from four West African countries, including Nigeria, would take place in Lagos early next month. The other countries are Ghana, Togo, and Benin Republic. President Babangida said that the meeting would find solutions to problems common to the four countries. The delegation was led by a member of Ghana's Provisional National Defense Council, Captain Kojo Tsikata.

Akinyemi on UK Stance at Commonwealth Summit

AB291842 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] The minister of external affairs, Professor Bolaji Akinyemi, has said that it is unlikely that Britain under Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher would take any serious step to impose sanctions against South Africa. Prof Akinyemi told newsmen at Dodan Barracks today that Nigeria was not satisfied with the outcome of the Commonwealth summit but could hardly have done anything different from the stand she took. He said it was difficult at such a forum for a single nation to stand out against (?others).

The Commonwealth summit in Nassau, Bahamas, has decided on a compromise arrangement to impose limited sanctions on South Africa and gave the racist authorities 6 months to effect changes in the apartheid system.

TOGO

Cooperation Commission Agreement Signed With SFRY

AB291847 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Excerpts] A ceremony for the ratification of the agreement on the creation of the SFRY-Togo joint commission took place this morning at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation. Togo was represented at this ceremony by the acting foreign minister, Kpotivi Laccle, who is a member of the Political Bureau and minister of the interior, while the SFRY was represented by [name indistinct], the SFRY charge d'affaires to Togo.

It may be recalled that this agreement provides for the creation of a commission in charge of studying possibilities for the promotion and consolidation of economic, scientific, technical, and cultural relations between Togo and Yugoslavia. It will also enable our two governments to determine areas in which to cooperate after detailed studies, and will contribute more to strengthening the fruitful and reciprocally advantageous relations existing between our two countries.

ANGOLA

Sao Tomean Minister Arrives in Luanda

MB300826 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Celestino Rocha da Costa, Sao Tomean minister of commerce and fisheries, arrived in Luanda last night in transit to Portugal. In Luanda, where he will stay for several days, Celestino Rocha will deliver to President Jose Eduardo dos Santos a personal message from Manuel Pinto da Costa, Sao Tome's president. Yesterday, on his arrival in Luanda, the Sao Tomean minister was greeted by Afonso van Dunem Mbinda, Angolan minister of external relations, by Ruth Neto, secretary general of the Organization of the Angolan Woman, and by other Angolan officials.

KUP Cites Captured MPLA Officer on Soviet Role

MB290808 (Clandestine) KUP in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 29 Oct (KUP) — The objective of the MPLA offensive launched since 29 July against the UNITA-controlled areas was to occupy Mavinga and Jamba until the 2d Congress of the MPLA-Labor Party was held in December. This was revealed to KUP by former MPLA 1st Lieutenant Pedro Sakata, who was the chief of the Department of Organization and Mobilization of the General Staff at the 6th Military Region. He added: We were aimed in this direction without any explanation for the reasons behind this offensive.

On his involvement in the planning of offensive operations, Pedro Sakatia said that he had participated in the meetings of the General Staff of the 6th Military Region chaired by Lieutenant Colonel Ngongo, the supreme commander of that military region. High-ranking foreign officers like Colonel Vassile, a Soviet adviser, also attended these meetings. However, the Soviet involvement has been a reality in the battlefield, either commanding MPLA brigades or as specialists dealing with sophisticated equipment, the MPLA officer, captured by UNITA forces at the Mavinga front, near the Lomba River, on 6 October concluded.

BOTSWANA

Joint Zimbabwe Committee Discusses Dissidents

MB300606 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1009 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Gaborone, Oct 29, SAPA — The joint Botswana/Zimbabwe Defence and Security Commission met in Gaborone this morning to discuss Zimbabwean dissatisfaction about Botswana's alleged unwillingness to screen military dissidents posing as refugees. The Zimbabwean delegation, which arrived in Gaborone last night, was led by the Zimbabwean minister of home affairs, Mr Enos Nkala. Also in the delegation was Zimbabwe's minister of state security, Mr Emmerson Munangagwa.

LESOTHO

Minister Concerned About RSA Military Maneuvers

MB291715 London BBC World Service in English 1615 GMT 29 Oct 85

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The Lesotho Government is expressing concern, if not outright alarm, over South African Government plans to hold military maneuvers near Lesotho's borders over the next couple of days. Lesotho is, of course, completely surrounded by South African territory. Well, this afternoon, Lesotho's Information Minister Desmond Sixishe called us up and told Julian Marchall what he was so worried about.

[Begin recording][Sixishe] Well, first of all, these manuevers are going to terrify our residents in the area who are not in fact accustomed to military movements and the noises that are going to be made — gunfire, and that by the fact that South Africa is carrying out military maneuvers along our border, because as you will recall the first military incursions by South Africa into Angola began with such so-called maneuvers.

[Marshall] How many South African troops are involved in these maneuvers, do you know?

[Sixishe] Well, the information from the South African Foreign Minister ... [changes thought] We were only told that it was a full-scale military maneuver that would include the use of ammunition, the use of these flares that are thrown into the sky, and that sort of thing. And you can imagine what this sort of thing would do to our villagers.

[Marshall] Don't you think it's the right of a sovereign state to carry out military exercises within its own borders?

[Sixishe] Well, certainly, certainly. It is the sovereign right of South Africans to carry out military maneuvers within their own borders. They have a very large country, they could certainly choose some places in the interior of South Africa.

[Marshall] Have you made any formal protest to the South African Government?

[Sixishe] Yes, indeed. We sent a protest to Pretoria today, and we have no answer from them. We told them that we are in fact opposed to the carrying out of military maneuvers along our borders. [end recording]

MAURITIUS

Prime Minister on Sanctions Against RSA

MB281751 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] The prime minister of Mauritius, Mr Aneerood Jugnauth, says that before his country decides on sanctions to South Africa as proposed by the Commonwealth heads of state meeting,

Mauritius will have to obtain assistance from friendly countries.

MOZAMBIQUE

'Armed Bandits' Kill 16 in Maputo Province

MB300842 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] A total of 16 people were murdered by the armed bandits in the Olsa citrus enterprise in Boane District of Maputo Province the day before yesterday. The attack occurred at about 2200 on Monday and was carried out by a group of some 150 men. According to newspaper *NOTICIAS*, three babies about 1-month-old survived the attack and are now staying in a nursery at Maputo Central Hospital. It is suspected that their parents were killed in this barbaric attack by the armed bandits in the Olsa citrus enterprise. Estimates on the number of wounded and the total damage caused by the bandits' criminal action on that factory are not yet known.

SOUTH AFRICA

Statements, Voting Reported on 30 Oct By-Elections

Radio Reviews Races

MB300737 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Polling stations opened a short while ago in the five constituencies where parliamentary by-elections are being held today. Our political news staff reports that the elections, all of them for candidates to fill vacancies of the House of Assembly, are seen both in South Africa and abroad as an important test for the government policy of reform. The results are likely to be used as a political barometer since all four provinces and both urban and rural constituencies are involved.

The constituencies in which the by-elections are to be held are Bethlehem and Sasolburg in the [Orange] Free State, Springs in the Transvaal, Vryburg in the Northern Cape, and Port Natal in Natal. The four main white opposition parties will attempt to unseat the National Party, which has put up candidates in all five constituenceis. The Conservative Party has candidates in Bethlehem, Springs, Vryburg, and Port Natal: the Progressive Federal Party has candidates in Springs and Port Natal: the Herstigte Nasionale Party [Reformed National Party] has candidates in Sasolburg and Vryburg; and the New Republic Party has a candidate in Port Natal, where there is also an independent candidate.

Our political news staff says that reasonably high percentage polls are likely in all five constituencies. Normally the poll in by-elections is low, but all the political parties agreed that the election campaign which lasted for about 2 months, could make a difference on this occasion.

The Department of Home Affairs has reminded voters that they must be in possession of some form of identification and has urged them to cast their ballots as early as possible. The department says that all necessary security precautions have been taken at polling stations. Voting ends at 1900 tonight, and the first results are expected at about midnight. Any results received before then will be broadcast in SABC news bulletins. After midnight results will be broadcast over Radio Orion as soon as they are received in Johannesburg.

Candidates Interviewed

MB291306 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Report on by-elections from the "Network" program, introduced by Jannie Botes and Rudalandman]

[Text] [Botes] The by-elections to be held next Wednesday in five parliamentary constituencies are being regarded as an important reflection of the political climate among whites. "Network" focused attention on Vryburg and Bethlehem last week. Tonight, the focus is on Springs and Sasolburg.

[Landman] Each province in South Africa is participating on Wednesday, 30 October, in the parliamentary by-elections in the five constituencies of Vryburg, Springs, Sasolburg, Bethlehem, and Port Natal. In Springs and Sasolburg, tension is running high. In Springs, a cornered contest will take place. This seat became vacant when member of Parliament Mr Gerrie van der Merwe was appointed as commissioner general of KwaNdebele. The parties contesting the by-election are the Progressive Federal Party [PFP] the Conservative Party [CP], and the National Party [NP].

[Begin recording] [Diagram for 1981 election in Springs shows that the NP beat the PFP by 2,481 votes. Present number of voters: about 16,000. Candidates: Gert Parsons, CP; Piet Coetzer, NP; and John Simpson, PFP]

[Parsons] The CP policy is the rejection of power sharing. We feel this applies very much in Springs. The provisional plan for the Far East Rand makes allowance for a second Soweto in Springs. This will mean that in the next 15 years, more than one million blacks will be established right on the doorstep of our white residential area. For the CP, that is unacceptable.

[Coetzer] The voters are no longer prepared to listen to rumors and vague campaign statements. They want answers. They are very much aware of the important decisions that lie ahead for South Africa, and they are assessing the various parties. This is a tendency that is welcomed wholeheartedly. Naturally, one of the results of this at present is that national issues overshadow local issues, but we have little doubt that the Springs voters will send out a very clear message on 30 October that they stand for responsible reform, but that this country itself has to decide the pace and direction of the reform.

[Simpson] The PFP sees the Springs by-election as a golden opportunity to send a message to the state president. He has to know that our people are ready for real change in South Africa. The voters of Springs are concerned about the unrest and the future of the country. They want clear and courageous leadership. We also want to focus attention on the economic problems

being experienced by blacks and whites. This part of the Witwatersrand does not receive its rightful attention from the central government. After this election, Springs will again be on the map. [end recording]

[Landman] As is the case with Springs, seeking out lost voters is a major problem for the Sasolburg candidates. Sasolburg is the seat where the CP stood aside for the Herstigte Nasionale Party [Reformed National Party — HNP]. As a result, a very interesting two-sided fight is expected here between the NP and the HNP.

[Begin recording] [Diagram for the 1981 elections in Sasolburg shows that the NP beat the HNP by 2,619 votes. Present number of voters: almost 13,000. Candidates: Louis Stofberg, HNP and Dr Willem Odendaal, NP]

[Stofberg] In Sasolburg, the HNP is concerned over the basic issue in South African politics, the policy of racial separation. We are fighting for racial separation, as opposed to what we consider to be the policy of racial integration, as it is being promoted these days by the government, and in this regard we are busy here in Sasolburg getting together all the right-wing supporters of various political parties and different groups in order to fight for that concept. And we believe — and we are seeing more success in this regard every day — that, for the first time there is the possibility of winning a seat, both for the HNP and for the cause of the right-wing in South Africa.

[Odendaal] The NP is asking for a mandate from the voters of Sasolburg for the state president's initiatives in order to go ahead with the constitutional development process for blacks. We believe that this is the most important remaining issue that has to be dealt with in the constitutional field. The state president has spelled out these initiatives on more than one occasion, and what they basically boil down to is the fact that black communities, whether they are inside or outside the national states, must have the opportunity to send their leaders forward so that they can ensure maximal, optimal self-determination for their own people, and that those black leaders must be given the opportunity to discuss with the leaders of other groups those matters that affect all the population groups of South Africa. [end recording]

Commentary Views Election

MB300712 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Developments of profound national import are unfolding in current South African politics. That fact reinforces the obligation of the voter to cast his ballot in the five by-elections that take place today.

As the most distinguishing feature of democratic government a citizen's vote for the party of his preference is more than a right, it is a responsibility. Abstention is nothing less than voluntary self-disfranchisement, and to that extent it weakens the democratic idea itself.

As far as today's by-elections are concerned, the duty to vote is made the more compelling by the present situation in the country characterised as it is by the emergence of forces that have the capacity to wreak havoc if not properly handled.

That a revolutionary onslaught has been considerably intensified in recent years is undeniable. It has been considerably successful in exploiting the grievances of communities that have grown increasingly aware that, in comparison with others, they are seriously prejudiced in political, social and economic matters. In addition, and partly as a result, South Africa finds itself in grave difficulties in its international, financial and economic dealings. Prescriptive foreign pressure, in the form of economically damaging action, has been snowballing.

There is no way that such pressure can be made to abate, or the revolutionary efforts completely neutralized, unless the central challenge with which South Africa is faced at this time in its history is met successfully. That challenge is to create an equitable dispensation for all its peoples, based on protection of community security and individual freedom, in the rapidly changing circumstances created by urbanisation and technological progress.

The extent to which this is achieved will be the ultimate determinant of the extent to which the country may look forward to a stable, prosperous and free society in the 21st century.

That century is only 15 years away. Where South Africans will find themselves then will depend on their actions now. This is the one overwhelming issue for every political party that has fielded candidates for today's by-elections. And for every voter the decision on where to cast his vote must be based on his assessment of the ability in the different policies to provide solutions that will cope with the realities of present-day South Africa.

But political solutions that cannot stand the test of time — that are too inflexible for adaption and too intransigent to reconcile divergent aspirations — are no solutions at all. For a party that aspires to govern a state is to be judged not merely by the immediate benefits it promises but by its ability to secure the long-term future of the country and people. Today, in exercising his democratic right, the voter cannot avoid his personal responsibility for that future.

Slabbert Addresses Meeting on 'State of Nation'

MB291457 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1451 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Cape Town, Oct 29, SAPA — Apartheid must go but so must the "ideological imperialism" of some of the parties ranged against it, Dr van zyl Slabbert, leader of the opposition Progressive Federal Party, said in Cape Town tonight.

Speaking on "The State of the Nation" to a meeting in the Claremont Civic Centre, Dr Slabbert said: "There are some spkesmen in the UDF [United Democratic Front] who are no different from President P.W. Botha and his government. They also insist on choosing who they want to negotiate with and on their own terms."

Apartheid would not disappear simply because of a change of

heart of government. It would go because the people of this country, in different categories, organisations, movements and communities could consolidate their oppostion and show how it had to go. Violence was an option without conclusion. There could be no winners, only permanent losers, Dr Slabbert said.

"Violence from or against the state cannot resolve our conflict. Let us say to this government: There is no precedent in history where a minority forcefully imposed its will on the majority without provoking revolt, violence and the destruction of the quality of life for all. But let us also say to those who believe liberation is around the corner: There is no precedent in history of a successful violent revolution without a disintegration or defection of the security structure of the state. And where such revolutions have been successful, it is questionable whether the consequences have been worth the quality of life achieved. But let us not forget where it all started. Apartheid is the root cause of the crises in which we find ourselves. It cannot survive without force and oppression. Apartheid needs bannings, detention without trial, censorship, states of emergency.

"There was no other way people could be forced to accept the Population Registration Act, the Group Areas Act, influx control, or compulsory group membership. It was the government's responsibility to get rid of apartheid, finally and completely," Dr Slabbert said.

"To get rid of apartheid means quite simply to restore freedom of choice for the individual without taking race or ethnicity as official criteria. That is why ... we have to say to this government that negotiations can never got off the ground unless you are prepared to get rid of apartheid. How can the government expect people to negotiate if they do not have freedom of choice? Who is there to negotiate with if the government denies people this freedom?

"What is there to negotiate about if freedom of choice is not the basis of such negotiation? There can be no negotiation as long as the coercion which enforces apartheid continues. People must be free to choose their leaders, and their leaders must be free to be chosen and to negotiate. Then only can the reconstruction of a non-racial democratic South African begin.

"We have to make it clear that no one group, organisation, movement or party, whether responsible for apartheid or against it, is going to determine on its own what a non-racial, democratic South Africa is going to look like. History would show that more energy and time had been consumed between opponents of apartheid fighting one another than fighting apartheid itself.

"After more than three decades of this objectionable system, most of its opposition movements remain committed to their own strategy, defining each other into irrelevance. In the process, the apartheid government has laughed all the way to the political bank. Until we are prepared to accept each other's bona fides in wanting to get rid of apartheid and to work for a genuine non-racial democracy in South Africa, and until we are prepared to tolerate a wide range of strategies to pursue these objectives, we will remain in our respective corners posturing, declaiming and issuing threats and promises that cannot be fulfilled or sustained," Dr Slabbert said.

PFP, Inkatha Leave Committee

MB291543 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1512 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Cape Town Oct 29 SAPA — The Progressive Federal Party [PFP] and Inkatha have decided to withdraw from the steering committee of the Convention Alliance, Dr van zyl Slabbert said here tonight. Speaking at a packed meeting in the Claremont Civic Centre, Dr Slabbert said that despite attempts to get as many parties to the table to discuss the alliance, they had not been successful.

"Either Inkatha or the PFP or both has been used to object to participation. Motives or hidden agendas have been conjured up as excuses and it was felt that a too-high profile PFP or Inkatha presence was an obstacle to the concept getting off the ground."

For this reason the organisations had withdrawn to allow the concept of a Convention Alliance to be given a chance.

"It is true that the concept of a convention alliance was publicly announced by myself and immediately endorsed by the president of Inkatha. But it is not true that either of us had any intention to exclude any organisation or person from such an alliance, or that I and my colleagues did not go to great lengths to include as may others as possible, particularly from the UDF [United Democratic Front]."

PFP Speaker Condemns Violence

MB300627 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2125 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Cape Town, Oct 29, SAPA — "Indiscriminate and unrestrained" violence by the security forces had served only to stiffen resistance and inflame hostility in affected communities, Mr Roger Hulley, MP for Constantia, told a PFP [Progressive Federal Party] meeting at the Claremont Civic Hall in Cape Town tonight.

About 2,000 people crammed into the hall or stood at the exits in a light drizzle to hear the speakers, who included PFP leader Dr van zyl Slabbert.

Mr Hulley, who is chairman of the PFP's unrest monitoring committee, said the heavy-handed tactics of riot police in recent weeks had contributed significantly to the "vicious cycle" which led to the state of emergency in the Eastern Cape.

"The only emergency here in the Cape is apartheid itself. We do not need a bigger and bigger stick against school children — what we need is discussion and negotiation."

The MPC [member of provincial council] of Gardens, Mrs Di Bishop, told the meting she feared the Western Cape was heading for its own "Uitenhage massacre." It was clear the finding of the Kennemeyer Commission had had little effect on the attitude of the police, she charged.

Referring to restrictions imposed by police on funerals at Zwelethemba township at Worcester, she said there was only one

guaranteed way of stopping funerals and that was to "stop the killing of the people." She appealed to senior police officers in the area to wave their warnings about violence "under the noses of your own staff."

"The main perpetrators of atrocities are known to the community. If they are not put on trial by this government they will surely be put on trial by the future government of this country," she said.

Journalist Society Issues Statement on Restrictions

MB291831 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1829 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Oct 29, SAPA — The government was wrong to think that the media were responsible for the continuing unrest in the country, the Southern African Society of Journalists (SASJ) said in Johannesburg today. In a statement, the SASJ president, Mr David Allen, said the government was equally wrong to believe that unrest would be "curbed only when the media were curbed."

"The government is wrong. Silencing the media will not, as history has shown so often before, be sufficient to end the violence," Mr Allen said. The unrest will continue, may even intensify. The only difference will be that we will know nothing about it — until it comes plunging through our back doors to bludgeon our families and destroy our properties in the name of some cause we have ceased to understand and some revolution we have failed to comprehend," he said.

"The real tragedy will be that we will be paying the price of having indulged in the luxury of receiving too many warnings for too long without having deemed it necessary to heed them."

The SASJ was reacting to actions the government had taken in the last few days "to curb the freedom of the media in terms of reporting the unrest, and to the growing speculation that it is planning even further repressive actions."

"The price of freedom is eternal vigilance. The same can be said of the price of security. But when the engine of that vigilance is tampered with, our freedom and security are put at dangerous risk," Mr Allen said.

"Those with the responsibility to be the eyes and ears of the society are those who work for the media. But when their watching and listnening are curtailed, they can no longer monitor those who make it their business to abuse the privileges and trust that society bestows on reasonable men as a necessary concomitant of communal living," Mr Allen said.

"The good have no concern about such restraint, for their actions are generally above reproach. It is only the less good who have to worry, to chafe, to panic. For as long as there are people who are awake and watching it is infinitely more difficult for them to weave their threads of disunity, disruption, and discord through the fabric of society."

Mr Allen said as long as the media were prevented from observing and being informed on what corruption did "to us, so we will have to endure being exploited in countless ways — and never to know it is happening. The decision to allow it to continue, or to stop it, rests with ourselves."

It had become clear that it was fruitless calling on the government to stop detaining journalists, to stop introducing legislation that would work to the national disadvantage, he said.

"It is now up to the people of this country. They are the ones who have to comprehend what really happens when the government interferes with the freedom of the press. What the electorate must understand is that the people they voted into power are not their real leaders; the real leaders are themselves. The authorities will make no move on any issue unless they were sure that it has the support of the people who put them into power.

"The voter must understand — now more than at any time in the past — precisely what this means in terms of being able to change things," Mr Allen said.

Police Issue Statement To Clarify Soweto Media Ban

MB301114 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1113 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 30, SAPA — No member of the media is to be allowed into areas of Soweto where the security forces are operating against rioters, or where acts of rioting occur, and film obtained in defiance of this ban will be confiscated, the South African police said today in a statement to SAPA.

The divisional commissioner of the SA police at Soweto, Brig Jan Coetzee, today released a statement from Pretoria "to clarify the situation following conflicting reports that a total ban is being enforced against the media in Soweto."

"The media is not banned nor prevented from fulfilling its normal day-to-day functions insofar as it concerns ceremonies, sport meetings, social events and attending to and reporting on crime, etc," the statement said. However, the media would be banned from areas where the security forces were in action against rioters or where rioting was taking place.

In the event where it is found that film or other visual material has been obtained in defiance of this ban, such material will be confiscated. The ban would be strictly enforced in areas pertaining to unrest and police action in this regard, the statement said.

Further on Publicity

MB291346 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1328 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 29, SAPA — The police publications directorate today bemoaned the fact that "justified" detentions by police in terms of the Internal Security Act received "little if any publicity."

A statement by the police public relations division released today in Pretoria said when a person was detained in terms of internal

security legislation, particularly Sections 28 and 29 of the Internal Security Act, the SAP, "with a few exceptions always receive adverse publicity and the validity of the detention is often questioned. When detentions are later proved to have been justified, it receives very little if any, publicity," the statement continued.

The statement cited the example fo Shirley Renee Gunn, detained in terms of Section 29. Her mother, Mrs Audrey Ireland Gunn, brought an urgent application against the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, and the commissioner of police, Gen J. Coetzee, for her immediate release.

"The action was heard in Cape Town on October 22, but the applicant's counsel, in agreement with the respondent's counsel, decided to withdraw the application in the face of the overwhelming evidence available to the respondent," the statement said. The Supreme Court accepted the withdrawal, but ordered costs against Mrs Gunn.

Buthelezi Statement on Inkatha Member's Death

MB291637 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1633 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Durban Oct 29 SAPA — The chief minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, in a statement on the death earlier today of the member of the KwaZulu legislative assembly for KwaMashu, Mr Francis Dlamini, said his political association with Mr Dlamini dated back more than 30 years ago. Chief Buthelezi said that at that time they were both members of the ANC Youth League (under the provincial leadership of Natal) and the ANC was led by the late Chief Albert Lutuli.

Mr Dlamini's death "has been a big wrench because of this long, almost lifelong, association in politics," Chief Buthelezi said.

"His death is a great loss to the KwaZulu legislative assembly and Inkatha, and he will be missed by all his colleagues in the assembly and in the central committee of Inkatha, and in particular in the region where his leadership was of such importance to the Inkatha movement."

Chief Buthelezi said: "I cannot say what motivated whoever killed him, but it is difficult not to conclude, in the current climate in black politics where killing for political purposes seems to have come to stay, that he was killed for political purposes. We grieve with his widow and family and will certainly miss him."

BBC Interviews Buthelezi

MB291952 London BBC World Service in English 1709 GMT 29 Oct 85

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] In South Africa, a member of KwaZulu's legislative assembly, Mr Francis Dlamini, who was also a member of the Inkatha Zulu movement, was gunned down and killed after his house in KwaMashu was set alight by petrol bombs last night. The killing comes at a time of increasing hostitily between Inkatha on the one hand and groups such as the United Democratic Front [UDF] and the ANC on the other. On the line, Julian Marshall asked KwaZulu's chief minister and leader of Inkatha, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, if he had any idea who was responsible for Mr Dlamini's murder.

[Begin recording] [Buthelezi] No, I have no idea, Mr Marshall, because although this is a pattern which is general now, that killing for political purposes has been made a way here by both the ANC and UDF, but I could not possibly just guess, and say it is they who did so, although I know that in terms of their broadcasts, those ANC external missions, they do broadcast that people who are in the assembly, for instance, must be killed, and so on. And their attacks on Inkatha would be consonant. What has happened ... [changes thought] would be consonant with what they have said really, sort of, they declared us to be fair game.

[Marshall] So you are not specifically blaming the African National Congress?

[Buthelezi] No, because I don't know, really. It could be them, it could be someone else.

[Marshall] But it's true that there's no love lost, is there, between ...

[Buthelezi interrupting] There's no love lost whatsoever. If it were them, in other words, I wouldn't be surprised.

[Marshall] Are you worried at this growing development, Chief Buthelezi, where there seems to be so much faction fighting within the black community?

[Buthelezi] I'm extremely worried, Mr Marshall. I'm very worried because if there is any obstacle to the liberation of South Africa, it is this black on black, you know, (?internal) strife. I do believe that in fact the white oppressors laugh all the way to the political bank because we are still busy killing each other, you know. Instead of concentrating on how we can get them to share power with us, we are busy slaughtering each other as brutally as has happened to Mr Dlamini last night.

[Marshall] But Inkatha has played quite a large role, has it not, in fanning hatred against organization such as the UDF?

[Buthelezi] That's a lot of bullshit, because they are the ones who are responsible for that. When the UDF emerged, we actually issued a statement welcoming the emergence, and it was UDF in their very first statement who said that they will tolerate any organization affiliating to them except Inkatha. So it's nonsensical, as I see it, to say that therefore Inkatha is fanning any flames because I find that because they have done so much propaganda in the media, whenever Inkatha members protect themselves, or retaliate, or defend themselves, we are always accused of attacking them, when it is their program in fact to kill people, to kill us, and to (?do things that have happened). [end recording]

Buthelezi Accuses Netherlands of Aiding ANC

MB291819 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1651 GMT 29 Oct 85

[SAPA PR Wire Service; issued by the chief minister's office, Ulundi]

[Text] Ulundi, Tuesday — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi today accused the Dutch Government of participation in South African blacks' current strife-torn situation by directly and indirectly funding organisations bent on violence and destruction.

In a face-to-face meeting here with the Netherlands ambassador to South Africa, Mr H.C. Carsten, the KwaZulu chief minister and Inkatha president charged Holland with practising double standards. He also accused Holland of being insensitive to suffering black South Africa by rejecting anti-violence Inkatha, the country's largest-ever black political organisation.

He demanded to know how the Dutch Government reconciled its stated rejection of violent solution with its assistance to an ANC mission in exile which was calling on blacks to murder fellow blacks who were against its totalitarian politics.

Chief Buthelezi told the ambassador that he had learned that his government's policy of assisting black opposition to apartheid could not be applied to Inkatha because Holland saw it as part of the homelands system.

He said any serious analysis of what Inkatha was doing would show that it was bent on the eradication of apartheid and was totally determined to make the South African Government's homeland policy unworkable.

"How dare the Dutch Government tell Inkatha's more than one million members that they are part of the system of oppression and that they are incapable of playing a meaningful role in the liberation of this country," he said.

"This attitude, Mr Ambassador, is insulting towards ordinary black South Africans, and it is not only the million-strong members of Inkatha who are insulted. Beyond that million there are a great many more supporters and yet more sympathisers. The Dutch Government is insensitive to black South Africa when it rejects the largest black organisation ever to have been produced in this country."

Tambo Remarks on Violence in BBC Interview Cited

MB281636 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] The banned ANC has confirmed that it will not cease violence in the hope of promoting a negotiated settlement in South Africa. The leader of the ANC, Oliver Tambo, confirmed this stand in an interview with the BBC. The SABC was given special permission to report on the interview. Tambo said in the interview that his organization would not renounce violence as a prerequisite for talks with the South African Government. The ANC had no alternative but, in his words, to struggle while apartheid existed.

In another BBC interview, a senior ANC official, (Simon Makana), denied reports in South Africa that the ANC had declared itself willing to call a conditional 6-month cease-fire in its operations against South Africa as a prerequisite for negotiations.

ECC Considering Legal Action After RAPPORT 'Attack'

MB291348 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1840 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] Cape Town, Oct 27, SAPA — The End Conscription Campaign [ECC] said today it was considering legal action following a full-page attack on the organization which appeared in the *RAPPORT* newspaper.

Mr David Shandler, press officer of the ECC, said in a statement: "The facts contained in the *RAPPORT* article are fallacious and amount to libel. The ECC is considering legal action. A series of comments are falsely attributed to the ECC. This is a traditional conservative scare tactic. It is time that they stopped making excuses for the government and finding scapegoats. The articles create a false web of intrigue around the ECC.

"They are disrespectful of the deeply-held feelings of thousands of South Africans to end conscription and not to be forced to participate in a defence force that is defending apartheid. Whatever our opponents might say it is precisely because of this mood that the ECC has grown immensely over the last year," Mr Shandler said.

Law Society Holds Annual Meeting in Cape Town

Urges Exception to Act

MB282022 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1922 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Cape Town Oct 28 SAPA — The Law Society of the Cape of Good Hope today called for a blanket exemption for all attorneys from the provision of the Group Areas Act to enable them to occupy premises in any area zoned for business or professional use. This was said by the president of the society, Mr Angus McLellan, at the opening of the society's 102nd annual meeting in Cape Town.

Mr McLellan said the reason why black attorneys in the republic did not regard themselves as having the same status and facilities to practise law as their white colleagues was mainly due to the fact that the government had taken away their right to practise in the area or zone which was best suited to them. Mr McLellan also called for a new look at the legal aid system which had been in existence for 18 years.

He said only eight branch offices existed — in Cape Town, Athlone, Bloemfontein, Pretoria, Johannesburg, Germiston, Durban, and Port Elizabeth. It was hoped that another branch would be established in Mitchells Plain in the near future.

In other centres the applicant was expected to apply for legal aid

at the magistrates court, the same centre where the applicant would be tried, and it was to be expected that the majority of the black community was suspicious of such a legal system. He said although these points had been made by the Hoexter commission, to date there had been no sign of any reaction to the findings and recommendations regarding the legal aid aspect.

Mr McLellan called for more branch offices to be opened and a well organised advertising campaign to make the public aware of the availability of the service.

Judge Speaks on Detainees

MB282024 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1955 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Cape Town Oct 28 SAPA — During recent visits to detainees in police stations in the Cape Peninsula under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act, no complaints of maltreatment or assault had been received, the judge president of the Cape of Good Hope, Mr Justice G.G.A. Munnik, said today.

Speaking at the opening of the 102nd annual meeting of the Law Society of the Cape of Good Hope, he said he and his colleagues had been assured by the detainees that they had not been assaulted and that they had no complaints about their treatment.

He rejected what he called "unreasonable, irrational and often malicious criticism" of the bench. He also condemned people who "perpetually sniped" at the bench and attempted by "transparent efforts" to playoff one division of the Supreme Court against another.

He said as long as he was judge-president of the Cape Bench, the law would be interpreted as it was found, "according to the oath of office...and in accordance with the law and customs of the Republic of South Africa."

It was not necessary to remind the bench of the "liberty of the individual" and a dozen more of those phrases because they had been the cornerstones of the judicial system for a century and more, and were applied daily in the letter and the spirit of the oath of office.

Chamber of Industries Urges Dismantling Apartheid

MB300657 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1953 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Durban, Oct 29, SAPA — Apartheid was bad for business and had to be dismantled, not merely changed, the president of the South African Federated Chambers of Industries (FCI), Mr John Wilson, said today. Speaking at the FCI's annual banquet in Durban, Mr Wilson said this was the message South Africa's business community was saying "very clearly" to the government, to labour and to the world.

He said although the "business of business was business" and not politics, the business community now realised that there was an "enormous threat" to its very existence. This could only be removed if fundamental political reforms were made in the structure of South Africa, he said.

"Its position is, therefore, propelled by a perception of the need for the preservation of the private enterprise system. This is why the business stance on politics is rational and can be relied upon as an apolitical force promoting the process of peaceful change in South Africa," he said.

But there was more to it than merely preserving the private enterprise system, Mr Wilson said, adding that there were overriding humanitarian considerations which impelled business to action.

"A race war in South Africa would produce no ultimate winners, and a destruction of the power-house of the South African economy would bring the blight of poverty to the whole of southern Africa," he said.

Mr Wilson said that predictably, the business community had reacted strongly to the deteriorating economic prospects which the country faced. Internally, we now have to deal with a legacy of inadequate control over government expenditure, overtaxation and declining competitiveness. This has reflected itself in an internationally unwanted rand and eroding confidence in government's management of the whole situation in South Africa. Economic growth has just not been adequate to match the growth targets set for the economy, and instead of generating at least 250,000 jobs a year, jobs have in fact recently been destroyed," he said.

Mr Wilson said South Africa's export orientated growth phase which was supposed to pull the economy out of its recession, had been frustrated by "irresolute government action" on the one hand and international boycott on the other.

"We have a right to ask those who propose economic sanctions on South Africa whether in fact their real objective is not to promote turmoil and escalate the chances of bloodshed and conflict in southern Africa rather than to promote relatively peaceful change," he said.

Mr Wilson said the business sector in South Africa knew that in spite of the high degree of polarisation which had occurred — "aggravated by the state of emergency, detentions without trial and allegations of police brutality — there was still a substantial majority of South Africans who would prefer to find a negotiated solution to South Africa's problems. This stance is not always apparent because of the high level of rhetoric in which the leaders, both black and white, tend to put their positions," he said.

Council on Sport Condemns State of Emergency

MB281958 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1835 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Cape Town Oct 28 SAPA — The South African Council on SPORT (SACOS) today condemned the declaration of the state of emergency and the "Gestapo-like" detention of its vice president, Mr Y. Ebrahim and others.

In a statement, SACOS president, Mr Frank van der Horst, criticised "the widespread occupation of black townships and shootings by security forces as part of an attempt to crush any opposition to the mercenary Australian cricket touring team that is brought here to play apartheid sport while the rightless blacks are enslaved in the land of their birth."

He said SACOS demanded the lifting of the state of emergency, the release of all detainees and political prisoners, the withdrawal of troops from the townships, the unbanning of all meetings, the abolition of all the apartheid laws and the granting of full and equal rights to the entire population in a single non-racial and democratic nation where non-racial sport could be played fully.

"Our struggle for liberation continues and will be taken up by our clubs, players, spectators and unions throughout the country," he said.

Police Report Arrests, Arson, Stone-Throwing

29 Oct Evening Report

MB291701 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1700 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Pretoria Oct 29 SAPA — Following is police situation unrest report for the period to 7 pm today. Supplied to SAPA by the public relations division of the SAP in Pretoria:

The following incidents of unrest were reported during the day:

At White City, near Ceres, three youths placed burning tyres in a road. Police arested one of these youths. At Guguletu, four black men were arrested in connection with previous incidents of unrest in that area. At Khayelitsha black residential area, two delivery vehicles were burnt out, while a private vehicle and a development board vehicle were extensively damaged. Two men were arrested in connection with these incidents.

At Elsies River, a private vehicle was extensively damaged by stonethrowers. In Soweto (WWR) [Witwatersrand], a delivery vehicle was burnt out and SAP members stoned. The members dispersed their attackers with pistol fire, wounding a man. Another man was arrested.

At Bekkersdal, near Westonaria, private and SAP vehicles, a shop and buses were stoned. Police fired birdshot to disperse these mobs, wounding four men. At New Brighton, near Port Elizabeth, a private vehicle was stoned and extensively damaged. The driver was also injured as a result of the attack. Police arrested a youth in connection with this incident.

30 Oct Morning Report

MB300648 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0640 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 30, SAPA — Here is the 8 am unrest report, issued by the Public Relations Division of the SAP in Pretoria:

Incidents of murder, arson, petrol-bombing and stone throwing occurred overnight in areas of the Eastern Province, Western Province, northern Cape, Port Natal Northern Transvaal and the Boland.

In the black residential area of Stutterheim, police dispersed an illegal gathering with tearsmoke, arresting 2 black males and 3 black females. In Galeshewe, near Kimberley, police arrested a coloured male following the stoning of construction workers by a mob. Extensive damage was caused to a private moter vehicle in KwaZakele near Port Elizabeth when petrol-bombed and set alight by a group of Coloureds. In two further incidents in KwaZakele, a black male was fatally wounded when police dispersed a stone throwing mob with shotgun fire, and in the second incident a black male was slightly wounded by police shotgun fire, medically treated and arrested following the stoning of police vehicles by a mob of blacks.

In Umlazi near Durban, police discovered the bodies of 5 unknown black males in a stone-damaged motorcar. It would appear that they had been stoned and then shot. Police are investigating the murders. In the black residential area of Khayelitsha, police arrested 2 black males and a coloured male following the petrol-bombing of a private motor vehicle by a mob. In Thabong near Welkom, 2 black males were arrested following the stoning of a police patrol by a mob of blacks.

In the black residential area of Grahamstown, a coloured and a black male were injured when the vehicle they were travelling in was stoned by a mob of blacks. In the black residential area of Oudtshoorn, extensive damage was caused to a hall of the coloured training college when set alight by unknown arsonists.

In Walmer near Port Elizabeth, a black male was hacked to death by an axe-wielding mob after his home had been petrol-bombed. Police are investigating the murder.

Reporters Allegedly Beaten

MB291606 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1602 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 29 SAPA — Four black reporters allege they were beaten up by soldiers in Soweto last night, taken onto a buffel and forced to lie down while they were driven around the township for nearly four hours.

Deputy editor of the *SOWETAN* newspaper, Mr Aggrey Klaaste, told SAPA the reporters, Ali Mphaki, Len Maseko, Nkopane Makubane and photographer Robert Magwaza were leaving a meadowlands shebeen just after midnight when the incident took place. He recounted their story:

"The four chaps were walking to two cars, when three buffels approached them carrying about 30 soldiers, who jumped out and began accosting them. They first grabbed Maseko and started hitting him. He said he was hit in the face and beaten on the head with a rifle butt. A dog was set on on him and he was bitten on the leg.

"Mphaki, Makubane and Magwaza were already in the other car when they were hauled out, beaten and insulted. Mphaki said

he was kicked in face and Makubane has a broken lip where he claimed he was hit with a rifle butt."

The four said they were dragged to a buffel and forced to lie on top while they were driven around Soweto till dawn. They were then dropped about a kilometre from where they were picked up, Mr Klaaste said. They were later treated by a doctor. He said the four reporters had been on an assignment, covering a political meeting in Johannesburg, and had then popped into their favourite "spot" for a drink after their work had done.

When they were assaulted, they produced their press cards and authorisation to be on the township streets after the 11 pm to 3 am curfew, but "this seemed to make matters worse," Mr Klaaste said.

"They said the soldiers went into the shebeen, which has a red light outside, and assaulted the owner, saying the light was a sign of communists in the house," he said. Mr Klaaste said the matter was in the hands of a lawyer who would take the necessary action.

A spokesman for the police public relations division in Pretoria said he could not comment on the case, but added that the police urged all people with complaints to file formal charges. These would then be fully investigated.

Parents Group Member Arrested

MB291242 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1140 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Pretoria Oct 28 SAPA — A member of the Mamelodi Parents Association (MPA), Miss Sylvia Ramutloa, has been detained under Section 50 of the Internal Security Act.

Her detention was confirmed today by the district commandant of the Pretoria North Police, Colonel D.F. Calitz. He said Miss Ramutloa, of 530 Section B, Mamelodi West, had been detained last Thursday.

Miss Ramutloa's detention follows her active participation in the campaign by local pupils to stamp out thugs who hijack taxis and force them to go to funerals outside Mamelodi, as well as ordering drivers to take them to social gatherings.

A spokesman for the group with which she allegedly worked said the thugs had terrorised residents in the name of the banned Congress of South African Students (COSAS).

"Because the police had failed to arrest these elements, we decided to trace and rehabilitate them," said the spokesman.

The president of the MPA, Mr Louis Kumalo, who was recently detained under the same act, said police had visited Miss Ramutloa's home last Thursday but had not found her there. They had then summoned her to the local police staion, where she was allegedly locked up on arrival.

22 Women Released on Bail

MB281403 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1928 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Soweto Oct 28 SAPA — The 22 women charged with holding an illegal gathering outside the Moroka police station in Soweto over the weekend, appeared briefly in the Protea Magistrates Court in Soweto today. They are out on bail of R200 each and are to appear again on November 27. Nineteen of the women are white and they have also been charged with entering a black residential area without permission.

Town Council Asks Withdrawal of White Policemen

MB301108 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1158 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Oct 30, SAPA — The Atteridgeville town council has asked the minister of law and order to withdraw white policemen from the township following what it calls "inexcusable" deaths of local residents at the hands of members of the security forces. This is the first time that such a request has come from a town council.

A press statement released by the council yesterday said the mayor, Mr Mathew Mahlangu, Councillor Mr Victor Zobane and senior officials of the council had held a meeting with Mr Louis le Grange and the district commandant of Pretoria Colonel de Waal, in the council chambers on Monday.

They discussed recent incidents in which several people died as a result of South African police actions in the township.

The meeting followed a telex message from Mr Mahlangu to Mr le Grange last week expressing concern over the death of a third person, Moses Mope (13) at the hands of the police. Moses was allegedly assaulted by a policeman on October 12 and died shortly after admission to Kalafong Hospital.

The statement said Mr Mahlangu had told Mr le Grange of the council's "strong feelings" about that conduct of white members of the SAP in Atteridgeville.

He also said his council saw no justification for "strong handed" police action, as Atteridgeville had remained calm amid serious outbreaks of unrest elsewhere in the country. Mr Mahlangu alleged some units of white policemen stationed in the area acted "in a manner not conducive to the maintainance of law and order and the stabilisation of the situation in Atterdgeville".

Mr le Grange replied that white policemen could only be withdrawn when the situation in the township was "normal." He said that as long as the atmosphere was still not peaceful, both black and white policemen would be posted in affected townships.

He also urged residents to lay complaints with the police about alleged police misconduct, saying his department would not tolerate unlawful actions by its members.

Mr le Grange said complaints could be lodged with senior officials of the police and they would be investigated. The

attorney-general would make the final decision as to whether to prosecute. He said that in the Mope case, a policeman had been charged with culpable homicide and was released on bail of R500.

Soweto Schools 'Virtually Deserted' for Exams
MB291237 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1135 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 28 SAPA — A large number of pupils in Soweto did not turn up to write matric examinations yesterday. Most secondary schools were virtually deserted — except for the members of the SADF stationed on the premises.

A number of pupils who wrote exams when they began on Friday were allegedly followed from the examination centre, pulled out of taxis and assaulted by youths. Early yesterday soldiers were seen patrolling near the schools to protect pupils who wanted to write the exams.

Schooling has virtually come to an end in the townships as even the lower primary pupils, who were exempted from the class boycott, are prevented from going to school by groups of youths who stop them the the streets and turn them back.

Isolated incidents of stone-throwing and looting were reported yesterday. A liquor delivery lorry was stoned and looted in Potchefstroom road. There was a traffic jam for several hours as police removed broken bottles from the road.

Application To Reopen University Dismissed
MB291558 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1535 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Mmabatho Oct 29 SAPA — An application by the Student Representative Council of the University of Bophuthatswana, calling for the reopening of the campus, was today dismissed with costs by Judge Edgar Smith in the Mmabatho Supreme Court. Mr Justice Smith dismissed argument that President Lucas Mangope could not act as a minister, saying Bophuthatswana's constitution allowed the president to hold a ministerial post.

Mr Mangope ordered that the University be closed in his capacity as minister of law and order on October 9. Mr Ustice Smith said the student's action in not attending classes on the 8 and 9 of October, and the holding of a day of prayer on the 9th, were unlawful and had heavily influenced the dismissal of the case. He also said the decision was taken because there was no guarantee there would be no more unrest at the university on reopening.

Cabinet ministers, members of parliament and about 300 students attended today's hearing.

Teachers Form Group To Counter 'Indoctrination'
MB292007 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1923 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Cape Town Oct 29 SAPA — A group of white teachers, concerned with the current state of emergency and what they say is increasing militarisation at schools, have formed the Education for an Aware South Africa [EDASA] group to combat "indoctrination" at white high schools.

A spokesman, who did not want to be identified, said the organisation was "completely non-racial, non-sectarian, non-sexist and welcomes anyone who agrees with our aims."

"We work in an apartheid education system and felt the need to do something practically in our schools to create an awareness among pupils," the spokesman said.

"This is especially necessary in the white community where children are not encouraged to think politically let alone talk about politics. Also, there is subtle indoctrination in the teaching of subjects such as history. We are working against children's fears, their prejudices and the lace of media coverage, particularly television."

EDASA's constitution calls for a single, non-racial educational system. It has already passed a resolution against the cadet system and militarisation at schools and members have committed themselves to working against "indoctrination" and towards a greater awareness among pupils. So far 14 schools have been informed about the formation and 12 had responded positively, the spokesman said.

West Cape University Postpones Final Exams
MB300745 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0714 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Cape Town, Oct 30, SAPA — The University of the Western Cape's [UWC] Senate has postponed this year's final exams to January and February next year. At a special meeting yesterday, the Senate also decided to postpone the start of the 1986 academic year by a week to Monday February 10 and to bring the end of this academic year forward by a week to November 29.

Final exams will now be held from January 6 to January 24. Supplementaries and special exams will run from Janurary 27 to February 27. The Senate warned there might be a few exceptions to these dates, however.

A UWC spokesman said the decision had been taken to give students an opportunity to prepare themselves for the exams, to "clear up any present uncertainties" and to allow the exams to be written in an "atmosphere of calm."

Press Reportage, Commentary on Emergency

MB300717 [Editorial Report] South African English- and Afrikaans-language newspapers continue to report and comment on the state of emergency and related topics:

Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans on 28 October says in an article that "the controversial visit by seven theologians to the ANC in Lusaka will probably not take place." If the group of theologians do not cancel their visit it is definite that the passport of at least their leader, Dr Nico Smith, will be withdrawn by the government. Dr Smith told *DIE VADERLAND* today that it is clear to him that the government plans to prohibit the visit.

In another article in the same issue, it says: "The South African Government is maintaining silence on the proposed visit to the country by a special delegation from the Commonwealth." The South African Government has already been officially notified about the visit, it says.

In an editorial, *DIE VADERLAND* says: "The welcome news that the emergency regulations have been lifted in six magisterial districts gives the impression that the unrest situation has returned to normal." This impression was shattered a day later when eight more magisterial districts were placed under emergency regulations. Why the two announcements could not have been made simultaneously is not clear. However, it is clear that the unrest situation is not yet under control, it notes. In conclusion, it says: "For the moment it seems as if the government and perpetrators of violence are speaking to each other through the barrels of guns and petrol bombs."

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 29 October says in an editorial that "tomorrow is not only a day of by-elections; it is in truth a mini-election in which the different parties are seeking a mandate for policies that are as different as night is from day." The key should be what solutions each party offers. Voters should bear this in mind, because emotional approaches have landed South Africa in too much trouble, it says. Unfortunately, there has been nothing but emotion from the far right parties. The other chief school of thought in the elections is the National Party (NP), which under difficult circumstances is busy with a process of reform. Concluding, the newspaper says it "expects a sensible mandate in the interests of South Africa so that the government will have no uncertainty on what it should do. This is the responsibility and privilege of the five constituencies. This direction can be decisive for South Africa."

In another editorial in the same issue, *BEELD* says "in his UN address President Reagan has added a new dimension to efforts to reduce the potential conflict between America and the Soviet Union." So far plans for reducing tension have centered around proposals for nuclear and troop reduction in Eastern and Western Europe, but solutions in five conflict areas could contribute greatly in reducing world tension. For southern Africa this approach is significant. "President Reagan's plan to end the struggle in Angola could be advantageous to the region," it says in conclusion.

Johannesburg *RAPPORT* in Afrikaans on 27 October reports in a front page article that the South African Police have said they are virtually powerless against ANC intimidation and infiltration, particularly in the black areas, and the almost total propaganda structure of the banned organization for fanning unrest and violence. The report says deep-seated frustration prevails among SAP. "The greatest stumbling block in the police campaign against the ANC is the hostile media people, especially foreign newspaper and television people. Strict action can be expected against these people in the next few weeks. The false picture of the situation in South Africa that these sensation-seekers send out to the world makes the task of the police force almost impossible," the report says. Another stumbling block in the police campaign is the attitude of the blacks. A senior police official is quoted: "One no longer can find a black person who will say publicly that he supports the police. If he does, he signs his own death warrant." The paper adds that the police have shown *BEELD* reporters video recordings of the most shocking deeds imaginable, all of them filmed during the past few months in the unrest areas.

The same issue of the paper reports that colored students who have been in the forefront of the violence in the Western Cape have overnight themselves become the targets of youthful agitators. "They are being threatened with death if they ignore class boycotts by reporting for examinations, their parents say." Assaults on students who dare to go near examination venues these days are common, but are not reported to the police or their teachers for fear of reprisals by the gangs.

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 29 October reports that "police have warned Johannesburgers to expect further violence following outbreaks of looting in the city centre." Colonel Fred Bull of the SAP issued a statement which said further incidents of unrest in the city could result in "damage of property, theft and looting." Another police officer told *THE STAR* "the criminal element" could not be ruled out in incidents of smashed shop windows and looting.

In its editorial in the same edition, *THE STAR* warns against putting "too much importance" on today's by-election results. The big danger of a setback for the NP in the election "is that Mr Botha may use it as a pretext not to reform," it says. A more interesting election is that for the Johannesburg City Council seat, it says. Because if the Progressive Federal Party [PFP] wins, "it will gain a relevant power base; gain control of a budget of over R1,000 million; be put to the real test of governing. Then the message would go out that Johannesburg white citizens opted for a change of government, opted for real reform in the face of township violence, and the nation — particularly the black suburbs — might just sit up and take notice."

In a second editorial *THE STAR* notes that the government seems to be "getting ready to bash the Press." "A modicum of Press freedom is what stops the world writing us off as a banana republic sliding stealthily into chaos," the newspaper says. "Few outsiders believe our Government any more. If it conveyed the message that events inside the country can no longer withstand media scrutiny, no one would trust it at all. On anything."

Gary van Staden reports in the same edition that it is "now or never" for the Conservative Party [CP] to convince the electorate

that it can be a viable alternative government. "It is difficult to imagine the present NP Government ever having its back closer to the wall. And, if the CP cannot hammer home its advantage and win one or two seats, the psychological blow to the CP will be greater than any of its leaders is willing to admit," Van Staden says. He notes that in the Free State constituency of Bethlehem, less than 2 percent of the voters report to be undecided on how they will vote; "many voters have indicated that, although they are not happy with the way the Government is running the country, they will vote for it anyway"; and that the "swing to the right of the white South African political spectrum is close to its peak." The CP does not agree that winning the Bethlehem seat is a make-or-break proposition, he says. "It sees Bethlehem as a Nationalist stronghold and believes that it can afford to lose as long as the margin is not too great." One CP canvasser complained to Van Staden that many people intend to vote "for the Nats just because they are the Nats. They have no idea of what the new Nationalist Party policy is, they don't even read Nationalist literature." Van Staden said in the recent Harrismith provincial by-election, the CP took more votes than the NP in seven of the 11 districts, but lost the election due to the NP's huge lead in postal and special votes and to greater NP support in the major centers. "There is nothing to suggest that pattern will alter," Van Staden says. "The CP will probably win all the outlying divisions of the constituency — but that will not be enough."

Japp Marais, leader of the Herstigte Nationale Party [HNP], told a Sasolburg meeeting Monday night that the "English-speaking world is up in arms and intent on destroying white South Africa," *THE STAR* reports in the same edition. Marais told a by-election campaign meeting that Britain, the USA, Australia and New Zealand were using the blacks to destroy white South Africa. "It is nothing less than war," the article quotes him as saying. "He told supporters they were not to be afraid of talks that there would be war in South Africa if the HNP came to power. 'We are at war already and all that will happen if we come to power is we will fight the war. The army and the police will be given more power'." Marais added that no further concessions should be made to blacks "until law and order was established in the country," the article says.

Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 29 October reports that the Azanian People's Organisation and the Azanian Students Movement have warned that the latest increase in bus fares announced by the Public Transport Company [PUTCO] may result in a boycott by black passengers. In a joint statement two organisations said, "Given the explosive political and economic climate here, the bus fare increases announced by PUTCO become most provocative and unjustifiable."

Commenting on the news blackout imposed on Soweto, the *SOWETAN* says in its editorial it could be that "the realisation that the state of emergency is not about to bring stability, is eating at the moral fiber and confidence of those in charge. There is a desperate need to do something, anying to show their people and convince themselves that they are still in charge." "A blackout on news from Soweto is just a manning of the panic stations by a power that has lost control," the editorial concludes.

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 29 October says in its editorial, "the Government is now beginning to get tough with foreign media people, acting against those who have no right to work here, expelling a couple of correspondents, and taking a closer look at the credentials of those who come here to report on the unrest." The newspaper says these measures "have become necessary" for the government "cannot allow itself to be a victim of tendentious, biased reporting, or TV coverage that encourages violence and gives a false picture of the country abroad."

An article in the same edition by Tony Stirling reports that "Steps are being considered to 'regularise' the accreditation of all foreign correspondents working in South Africa." Stirling says this was confirmed by Louis Nel, deputy minister of information, but added that Nel said: "We are not compiling any hit list of foreign journalists," when he was asked to comment on speculation that the government was preparing to expel more foreign newsmen from the country.

Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on October carries an analysis by Paul Bell which says today's by-elections will "require polls of at least 65 percent to give an accurate reading of white opinion." "Percentage polls expected in each seat are as follows: Bethlehem, where the NP faces a fight to the wire with the CP — 70 percent; Port Natal, a five-way fight between the NP, CP, PFP, New Republic Party and an independent — 50 percent; Sasolburg, where the NP is under strong pressure from the HNP — 63 to 68 percent; Springs, a three-way contest between the NP, CP and PFP — 55 percent; and Vryburg, where the CP and the HNP have both put up candidates against the NP — up to 80 percent." A major factor in a generally low poll, Bell says, "would be a helplessness and frustration increasingly felt by voters over the state of the nation, engendering a 'what-good-will-my-vote-do' attitude." There does seem to be confusion among voters over the specifics of the government constitutional policy direction, Bell says, and also traditional NP supporters seem "unwilling to accept that the NP no longer stands for the rigid separation they have supported down the years." Bell adds, "Whatever happens, the CP should emerge from the by-elections with its position as the conservative opposition considerably enhanced." "A by-product of the Vryburg fight could be the end of the HNP — unless the party takes Sasolburg, which is unlikely." Bell concludes, "CP successes tomorrow would send a dangerous signal to blacks about the mood of white voters for change. On the other hand, a clean sweep by the NP, while it might renew government confidence in its hold on the white electorate, is unlikely in itself to lead to new initiatives for reform."

SWAZILAND

Minister Returns From Commonwealth, UN Meetings

MB281729 Mbabane Domestic Service in Siswati 1600 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] The minister for foreign affairs, Mr Mhambi Mnisi, returned home after attending the Commonwealth summit and the United Nations celebrations marking the 40th anniversary of the organization in New York. When questioned about his experiences in the Bahamas, Mr Mnisi declined comment in view of the fact the prime minister headed the Swazi delegation to the Commonwealth summit. It is the prime minister who will make

disclosures about this summit.

Mr Mnisi headed a Swazi delegation to the UN General Assembly session for 1985 in New York. The General Assembly session is still in progress. Later, Mr Mnisi joined up with another Swazi delegation in the Bahamas. On completion of the Bahamas summit, Mr Mnisi returned to New York. According to a spokesman in the prime minister's office, the prime minister is expected home tomorrow.

Bhekimpi Returns From Meetings

MB291717 Mbabane Television Service in English 1630 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] The prime minister, Prince Bhekimpi, who returned home from the Bahamas and from the Commonweath heads of Government summit in the Bahamas and the UN General Assembly in New York today, commended the heads of government of Commonwealth member-states on their success in reaching a compromise agreement on ways to resolve the political crisis in South Africa.

Prince Bhekimpi told a press conference on arrival at Matsapa Airport this afternoon that he had maintained his opposition to the imposition of economic sanctions against South Africa as this would cause severe hardships for Swaziland, which depends almost entirely on South Africa for its communications with the outside world and its trade.

He expressed the hope that the committee of seven senior Commonwealth statesmen would succeed in convincing South Africa to negotiate a peaceful settlement of the political crisis there and to do away with the system of apartheid.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Returns to Harare From New York

MB291015 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, and his entourage arrived in Harare this morning from New York where they took part in the commemorations marking the 40th anniversary of the United Nations. In New York, Comrade Mugabe and 28 heads of state signed a petition expressing concern at the current global population growth. Before proceeding to New York, the prime minister visited Spain, Nicaragua, Guyana, and the Bahamas. In the Bahamas, Comrade Mugabe attended the Commonwealth summit which came up with the Nassau declaration calling for sanctions against racist South Africa.

Mugabe Objects to Howe in Commonwealth Body

MB300831 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, has raised objections to the nomination of the British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, to the propsoed Commonwealth committee whose task will be to encourage dialogue and reform in South Africa. Comrade Mugabe told newsmen in Harare yesterday that the British Government could choose anybody else who was not a member of the government and has positive views on the situation in South Africa. The prime minister, who returned from a Latin American tour and the Commonwealth summit in the Bahamas, said he had been surprised by reports that the British prime miniser, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, was thinking of nominating Sir Geoffrey. Zimbabwe is one of the six countries charged by the Commonwealth with the task to set up a committee of eminent persons to encourage change in South Africa.

183 Minority Party Members Join ZANU-PF

MB281853 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] About 183 people from minority parties have defected to join the ruling party, ZANU-PF. The defectors, including senior officials of ZAPU, UANC [United African National Council] and ZANU-Sithole were welcomed at the ceremony held at (Tamnzabira) in Mutare yesterday by the provincial chairman, Comrade Edgar Tekere.

They surrendered party literature, cards, badges, flags, and kits. The ceremonies were also attended by the minister of energy, water resources, and development, Comrade Kumbirai Kangai, who is also the ZANU-PF vice chairman for Manicaland Province.